THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their oder is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuation, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

New Year's at the National Capital.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1869.

New Year's is one of the few holidays scrupulously observed at the national capital. Probably no city in the Union exceeds Washington in this respect, except it be New York. We have a combination of circumstances, however, in which New York is lacking, and which enables us to eclipse the great commercial metropolis in our celebration of New Year's day. The President's reception, together with those of the Cabinet officers, Senators and members, and distinguished citizens, are features peculiar to Washington.

The Reception at the White House.

There are really three distinct receptions at the Presidential mansion; that is, different classes are received at different hours. This is the only exception to the democratic level which obtains everywhere else. First of all come the members of the Cabinet, the foreign ministers, the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. The weather was unpropitious, and as a consequence private carriages and hacks of every description were brought into requisition. New Year's is the only day in the year when the gates leading to the Executive mansion are guarded by soldiers and closed against the masses, but this is only for a few hours. The various rooms and parlors of the Executive mansion were tasterully decorated with rare and fragrant flowers, while the Marine Band, famous among all other bands, was stationed on the left of the large ante-room, and during the reception discoursed appropriate music.

Arrival of the Foreign Ministers and Cabinet Officers.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock the magnificent equipages of the foreign ministers and the less pretentious turnouts of the Cabinet officers began to arrive, approaching the Executive mansion by the eastern gate, and leaving by the western. Entrance to the White House was by the main door, and the exit by one of the large windows on the north front, at which a temporary platform was erected leading to the pavement.

There was less ceremony this year than heretofore, but still there was enough to please the fancy of our foreign friends. The foreign ministers assembled in the red parlor according to custom, where they awaited the arrival of Secretary Seward to be presented to the President. Somehow or other a number of the Cabinet officers got mixed up with the foreigners in the red parlor, and when Mr. Seward made his appearance he saw some of his own official associates trying to make themselves agreeable as best they could with the diplomats. The brilliant costumes of the latter is a novel sight for democratic merican eyes. From the minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the lowest secretary of legation, every one is attired in court dress. An American would feel strangely uncomfortable in those curiously cut coats, embroidered all over with gold and richly decorated with orders and other insignia of rank, and the inevitable dress sword hanging at their sides. But these men are accustomed to it, and it sits upon them as easily and as gracefully as their official honors.

Presentation of the Guests.

The President and the ladies of the Executive mansion—Mrs. Senator Patterson and Mrs. Colonel Stover—were in the blue parlor promptly at 11 o'clock waiting the arrival of the visitors. On the left of the President was the Hon. Daniel S. Gooding, Marshal of the District, who presented the visitors to the President. The ladies occupied a position near the centre of the room, with General Michler, Commissioner of Public Buildings, upon their left, who performed the ceremony of presenting them. First of all, the President received the members of the Cabinet and their families—Secretary Seward and Miss Carpenter, of Auburn, N. Y.; Secretary Browning and daughter; Postmaster-General Randall and lady; Secretary Welles and lady; Secretary McCulloch and lady; Attorney-General Evarts and lady; Secretary Schofield and lady; and Assistant Secretary F. W. Seward.

They were followed by the Diplomatic Corps in full court costume and side arms, who were presented to the President by Secretary Seward, as follows: Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, and lady; Francis Clare Ford and lady, W. P. Freeman and lady, Edmund D. V. Fane, and Henry Howard, Esq., all of the English legation; M. J. Berthemy, the French Minister; M. C. Vicomte St. Feriol and M. Baredetti, his secretaries; Mr. Rangabee, the Grecian Minister, and Mr. Leon Rangabee, his secretary; Baron Franckenstein, Charge d'Affairs, Austria; Senor Blest Gana, Charge d'Affairs, Chili, and Senor Mackenna, his secretary; Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, lady and daughter, and Count Lottum, his secretary; M. Waldemar de Bodisco and lady, of the Russian legation; Senor Goni, the Spanish Minister; Senor Potestad, Don Manuel de Azcarraga, and Don P. Diaz de Rivera, his secretaries; Baron N. W. de Wetterstedt, the Swedish Minister; M. Blaeque, the Turkish Minister, and lady, and M. Baltazzi, his secretary; Consul General Hitz, of Switzerland, and Mr. Ost, his secretary; Mr. Bille, Danish Minister, and M. Raaslof, Danish Secretary of War, now on a visit to this country.

Next came the Judges of the Supreme Court and their families, in the following order:—Chief Justice Chase, Associate Justices Grier, Clifford and lady, Davis and lady, Miller and lady, and Field. These were followed by Judge George P. Fisher and A. Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, and Judge Casey, of the Court of Claims.

The Senators and the members of the House of Representatives followed. Few of these are in the city. Among those who were present were Senators Dixon and lady, Patterson of Tennessee, Morton and McCreery; Representatives Cary, McCormick and lady, of Missouri, Eldridge, Beck, Boyden, Chanler of New York, Grover, Johnson of California, Boyer, Trimble, Poland, Smith of Vermont, Spaulding, and Cavanaugh. The meeting between Governor Morton and the President was quite cordial, and attracted universal attention from the bystanders. Morton was the only radical Senator who made his appearance at the White House to-day. This scene, however, was fairly eclipsed when General Butler made his appearance, and pushed his way, amid general surprise, into the presence of the Executive. The President shook him as warmly by the hand as if he had not been the prosecuting attorney in the impeachment trial. Butler is an ardent partisan, but he does not believe in carrying politics into social life.

The Officers of the Army and Navy.

Upon the heels of the Senators and members came the officers of the army and navy now in this city. They presented a very creditable appearance, and, with their gay uniforms mixed with those of the foreign ministers, offered a pleasant and a striking contrast to the sombre attire of the Cabinet officers and the judges of the courts. None of the great captains, such as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and G. H. Thomas, were present; nor of the naval heroes, like Farragut, Porter, Davis, and Dupont. But still there was a goodly representation of men whose names are not altogether unknown to the country. Among them were Generals Parker, Dent, and Comstock, of General Grant's staff; Generals Heintzelman, Ekin, Miller, Ramsey, Vincent, Howard, and Surgeon-General Barnes. Of the officers of the navy and marine corps there were present Admiral Dahlgren, Radford, Smith, and Poore, and Commodores Jenkins and M. Smith.

The Toilettes of the Ladies.

The toilettes of many of the ladies were at once rich and beautiful, and for the benefit of your lady readers I shall turn "Jenkins," and describe a few of them. Mrs. Senator Patterson, the daughter of the President, wore a rich black Lyons velvet, with full train, trimmed with narrow folds of satin and small bugles; a bertha of rich black lace, and sash of the same material as the dress; jewelry of jet and gold, and white gloves; hair crimped and dressed with two curls.

Her sister, Mrs. Colonel Stover, who stood beside her, was attired in a heavy black silk, trimmed with black bugle; sash of the same material as the dress, jewelry of Etruscan gold, and white gloves; hair crimped and dressed with a single white camelia. Each of the ladies held a beautiful bouquet of fragrant flowers.

Miss Carpenter, a young and handsome woman, on the arm of Secretary Seward (Seward always has a handsome woman), wore a wine-colored poult de sole, with short black velvet paletot, and white illusion bonnet.

Mrs. Postmaster General Randall was attired in a lilac gros grain silk with full train, black lace point, and bonnet of purple illusion with crystal trimmings.

Miss Browning, daughter of the Secretary, wore a short black silk, with narrow flounces, black velvet paletot, green satin sash, and white illusion bonnet.

Mrs. Attorney-General Evarts wore a rich black Lyons velvet, with head-dress of point lace, and coral jewelry.

Mrs. Secretary McCulloch wore a heavy lustreless silk, with *panier* skirt and paletot of the same material as the dress.

Mrs. Secretary Schofield was dressed in full mourning.

It is almost impossible to describe the toilettes of the wives and daughters of the foreign ministers, but it was easy to distinguish them from those of the American ladies. Their dresses were of far richer material, the trimmings more elaborate and costly, and the styles decidedly foreign.

The Citizens' Reception.

The general crowd, which was admitted after 12 o'clock, was not as large as usual. This was probably owing to two causes, the disagreeable weather and the unpopularity of the President.

Receptions by the Members of the Cabinet.

After leaving the Executive mansion, your correspondent visited the residences of the members of the Cabinet, who received their friends from 12 to 3 o'clock. First of all, let us stop at the mansion of Secretary Seward, on East Lafayette Square. Here there was a constant stream of visitors, consisting for the most part of foreign ministers and their *attaches*, and the most distinguished personages in Washington, resident or visitors, in civil and military life. Mr. Secretary Seward, unbending himself from the stiff formalities of official station, is on such occasions the gayest of the gay. He seems to forget the Alabama claims and the less intricate questions of diplomacy, and to study only how to entertain his guests. No man could be more successful than he is in this respect, and everybody leaves pleased and gratified. Wisdom, wit, and humor are not the only attractions at Mr. Seward's on New Year's Day. A bountiful repast, with a choice selection of the best wines and liquors, is spread out for all comers.

Secretary McCulloch's reception was less brilliant than that of Mr. Seward. Here the thirsty visitor is treated to "claret punch," exceedingly sour, and made from claret that would hardly pass the ordeal of analyzation by the *World's* "Special Commissioner." But the Secretary is always wreathed in smiles, and his lady, a hearty Western woman, receives you with less affectation than is customary with most women occupying her station.

The Secretary of War, General Schofield, with his lady, a plain, unostentatious woman, received their visitors with a stiffness and a formality reminding you strongly of the discipline of the army. Here there was nothing to eat and nothing to drink. The air of the place seemed to suggest that as soon as you had greeted the Secretary and his lady, the best thing to do was to seek your carriage without delay.

The residence of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Welles, was thrown open to visitors. But the lack of hospitality here, as well as at the residence of the Secretary of War, suggested a great reduction in the estimates of the "appropriations" for the two departments. Mr. Welles' manner seemed to say, "Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, but I expect to go out of office on the 4th of March, and I propose to husband my means."

The Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Browning, the Albany General, Mr. Evarts, and the Postmaster-General, Mr. Randall, received and entertained their friends in good style. They seemed determined to enjoy themselves, and to make their friends happy, even if they did go out of the Cabinet on the 4th of March. Messrs. Browning and Randall were cordial in their greetings, and never failed to remind their guests that there was "something to take" in the dining-room. But Attorney-General Evarts exceeded them all in the magnificence of his hospitality, and fully equalled Mr. Seward in the general good feeling which his presence and remarks infused among his guests. Perhaps he has brought to the capital some of the style and polish of New York. Instead of standing like a statue, kid-gloved, mechanically shaking hands he presided over the hospitalities of his table, drinking a glass of sherry with one, and a glass of Madeira with another, at the same time relating some anecdote which both instructed and amused.

Speaker Colfax's Reception.

The residence of the Speaker of the House of Representatives on West Lafayette Square was, next to the President's, the scene of the largest number of visitors. Colfax is always in his element when receiving the congratulations and praises of the people. General Grant left Washington to avoid the crushing crowd which would unquestionably have besieged his residence. Mr. Colfax came to Washington to experience the (to him) exquisite pleasure of meeting that crowd. He received to-day with his lady, who was assisted by his mother and sister. Mrs. Colfax is a remarkably plain woman, far from handsome, with decided country manners, and apparently beyond that age when women cease to be "young ladies." She was dressed in white corded silk, fashionably made. The Speaker had a smile for everybody, and seemed to take particular pleasure in presenting his visitors to his wife. There was a fine collation here, with temperance beverages.

Other Receptions.

Nearly all the Senators and members in the city received their friends, the ladies of the family invariably doing the honors. The entire day was spent by the callers in driving or walking through the muddy streets, from place to place, and in the evening it is barely necessary to say that many returned home less steady than when they went out. On the whole, however, the day was well celebrated, as it generally is in Washington. JOSEPHUS.

TRAGEDY.

A Mysterious Murder in Kentucky.

Lancaster, Ky. (Dec. 27), correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal.

Our town was the scene of a brutal murder on Christmas night. Between ten and eleven o'clock a large number of both young men and boys were celebrating Christmas by shooting crackers and firing anvils. A young man who signed his name as G. Wiemau was engaged with others in loading and shooting an anvil when some one unknown came up and shot him through the heart with a pistol firing two or three times. His comrades seeing him fall, thought it a farce, and paid but little attention to it at first. They soon saw their error, however, and found that a murder had been committed when it was too late to identify the assassin. He was seen to walk off apparently unconcerned, mingling with the rest, and was lost in the crowded street. The victim was a young man about twenty five years of age—a stranger, having been here but a few weeks. Little or nothing is known of him more than he came here, sought and obtained work as a carpenter, working industriously when not drinking. It is not known of his having had any difficulty with any one; hence the mystery. The Coroner was sent for immediately, and summoned a jury, who examined the decease, when they adjourned over until next morning at 9 o'clock, from which time they sat until 2 o'clock, examining a great number of witnesses, but without any clue as to who the murderer was. Nothing is known of the friends of the deceased, save that he has an uncle in Michigan. This may be the means of their hearing of his sad death.

NAPOLEON.

Will He Abdicate?

Paris (Dec. 19) correspondence says:—

It may have been noticed in America, as here, that the London papers are showing much zeal for the preservation of peace between France and Germany; also that the Prussian papers have become acrimonious in their leaders on France. These conflicting tendencies might have been anticipated by British diplomacy, as the surest way to make two nations inverate enemies is to endeavor to reconcile them inopportunely, and too much zeal in a good cause is equivalent to passive neutality. For the present, however, war and discord are out of the question. Since the editor of the *Pays* has publicly communicated a possibility that the Emperor will, after the duties of the next Legislative Assembly, abdicate in favor of his son, retaining only till his death the title of regent, this possibility has increased into a certainty, and the anticipated *coup d' etat* is considered one of the grandest conceived by Napoleon III. It is only thus that the promised liberties can be carried through, thus only can France become constitutional. But the question is, Will it? Will the Napoleonic dynasty continue old traditions or inaugurate new ones? While these doubts arise respecting the advent of a new sovereign, the same doubtful inquiry is made into the future of Spain.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Allison, P. J.—His Honor this morning decided that Windmill Island was not rural or farming land, but was used for trading purposes, had the benefit of light and watching under the City Government, and was therefore properly taxed as city property at full rates.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fisher, which was a question of the right of trustees to vote in the management of a certain cemetery, the Court gave judgment in favor of the Commonwealth and against the right of the trustees.

In the course of the day Judge Peirce came into Court, and the contested election cases came up upon an application for the appointment of receiver and examiner.

Mr. Rawle asked that these persons should be appointed by the Court, and Mr. Biddle, on behalf of the District-Attorney, asked the Court to suspend action for a few days in order to give him opportunity to consult his client and to be heard, if he should so desire, on the question of the power in the Court of Quarter Sessions, which has jurisdiction of the District-Attorney's case, to appoint an examiner, which was granted.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	159⅞	West. Union Tel.	33⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	37⅞	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	101½
Ph. and Res. R.	97⅞	Toledo & Wabash	59½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	88⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	69½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	84⅝	Adams Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com	82⅞	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	84¼	United States Exp.	44⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	120½	Gold	135⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113⅞	Market firm.	
Pacific Mail S. Co.	120		

—Portersville, Ala., thinks it sounds better to be called the "Liverpool of the South."

—Now it is proposed to make Alaska a penal settlement.

—A Lancaster publisher has got up a dictionary of "Pennsylvania Dutch."

—Boucicault is said to have written a new version of *East Lynne* for the Paris stage.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

China and Great Britain—The Basis of the New Treaty—Destructive Fire in Bangor, Maine—Death of Ex-Senator Bates, of Delaware.

Financial and Commercial

FROM ENGLAND.

The Chinese Embassy—Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon Agree on the Basis for British Negotiations.

By Atlantic Cable.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, Jan. 1.—Mr. Burlingame and Lord Clarendon, the new British Foreign Minister, had an interview to-day, when they agreed upon the principles for the future British policy to be adopted towards China.

Lord Clarendon, in reviewing his former conversations, fully acknowledged the propriety and justice of the several points which Mr. Burlingame had advanced in reference to the policy which he deemed desirable that England should pursue.

Mr. Burlingame held that the objects of the present mission showed evident signs of progress, and by no means evinced a retrograde disposition on the part of the Chinese Government. He also deprecated the practice of Western powers in using an unfriendly pressure to introduce new systems and new ideas among a people whose knowledge of foreign nations was of recent origin and who were nurtured under a traditional system to which they were accustomed, and attacked because such repressive policy would tend to revolutionize progress, whereas the Chinese Government fully admitted the necessity of progress and desired to encourage it gradually without a sudden shock to the feelings, passions, or prejudices of the people.

Lord Clarendon, in his reply, fully admitted that the Chinese were entitled to forbearance from foreign nations, and assured Mr. Burlingame that England did not desire or intend to apply any unfriendly pressure in order to induce China to advance more rapidly in her intercourse with foreign nations than was consistent with the safety and feelings of the Chinese people.

The following articles were then agreed to between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Burlingame:—

First. That it was necessary to observe existing treaty stipulations.

Second. That all negotiations should be conducted with the central government, and not with local authorities.

Third. That before the inauguration of war disputes should be referred to the home government.

Lord Clarendon has issued instructions to the British agents in China to act in accordance with the spirit and with the objects above explained, and moreover to caution British subjects to pay due respect not only to the laws of China, but also to respect the usages and feelings of the Chinese people.

These points settled, the general principles of the American treaty were discussed.

Lord Clarendon considered them kindly, and agreed that they should form the subject for future negotiations.

Having established the basis for the British policy, Mr. Burlingame proceeds to Paris to-morrow, and returns to England on the reassembling of Parliament, to conclude details according to the principles agreed upon and to complete the object of his mission.

FROM MAINE.

Destructive Fire in Bangor—The Business Portion of the City Destroyed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 1—Evening.—A fire broke out here this evening on Broad street, which soon developed into a conflagration, despite the efforts of the firemen, and at the present writing it is raging furiously. It would seem that nothing could prevent its becoming the most destructive fire which ever visited Bangor. Broad street, being located on the west side of the Kenduskeaug stream, and parallel with the Penobscot, is mostly occupied with provision and grocery stores, wholesale and retail, vessels being able to load and unload from the wharves in their rear.

Already the stores of F. T. Farrington, and Fogg & Bridges' hardware and the grocery and provision stores occupied by G. C. Pickering, G. W. Ladd, Connor & Fuller, and Emery, Wing & Co., are destroyed. Charles Hayward & Co.'s establishment is almost gone. In all probability one side of Main street, on which are located the dry goods, millinery, jewelry, and fancy goods stores, will be in ruins by to morrow morning, and the fire threatens to sweep the whole of Broad street. Assistance has been sent from Old Town and Orono. Many of the surrounding towns have already sent all of their fire departments that could be spared.

The firemen are working hard, but a high wind prevails, and it is almost impossible to check the progress of the flames in any direction. The wind is westerly, drawing through Broad street. The weather is cloudy, with the appearance of a storm.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Extent of the Conflagration.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A fire broke out last evening in Bangor, Me., about 8 o'clock. Shortly afterwards telegraphic communication by both International and Western Union lines suddenly ceased, and no particulars of the extent of the fire could be ascertained. This morning a telegram from Harnden, a small village a few miles south of that place, announces the almost entire destruction of the business portion of the place, together with both telegraph offices. Further particulars are expected soon.

Destructive Fire at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 2.—The repair shops of the New York and New Haven Railroad were destroyed by fire at 11 o'clock last night. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The Snow Storm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—The violent storm of rain which set in on Thursday afternoon continued until yesterday afternoon, which rendered New Year calls not as general as they would otherwise have been.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—A furious snow storm, with a gale, occurred in this vicinity yesterday. All the railroads are seriously obstructed.

Death of Ex-Senator Bates.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 2.—Hon. Martin W. Bates, ex-United States Senator from Delaware, died at Dover yesterday, at an advanced age. He served in the Senate from 1857 to 1859, having been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John M. Clayton.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 2—A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenties steady at 74¾. American stocks firm. Erie, 26¾; Illinois Central, 95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2—A. M.—Nothing has been done as yet in the markets.

LONDON, Jan. 2—A. M.—Tallow, 47s. 9d. Sugar afloat, 26s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 2—P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. 5-20s quiet at 74¾. Railways firm. Erie flat at 25¾.

LONDON, Jan. 2—P. M.—Sugar on the spot is firmer.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Jan. 2, 1869.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 106 was bid for 10-40s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881, coupon off; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 107⅜ for '64 5-20s; 108¼ for July '65 5-20s; 107¼ for '67 5-20s, coupon off; and 107⅞ for '68 5-20s, coupon off.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¾.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55@55¼, an advance of ½; Reading at 48 94-100@49¼, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25¾, more 66 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehigh Valley; and 55¾ for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 15¾ was bid for Tairteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull. 19 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 28¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Leh 6s, gold	88¼	133 sh Penna R.	s.5.	54⅞
$2000 City 6s, New	100⅝	50	do	s.5.	55
$1000 Leh N 6s	84	50	do	s5&10.	55
100 sh Phil & E.	25⅝	100	do	s.	55⅛
100 do	25⅝	100	do	s.	55⅛

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, quote this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.		134⅛	10·57 A. M.		134⅜
10·16 "		134⅛	11·15 "		134⅜
10·23 "		134⅛	11·30 "		135
10·30 "		134⅜	11 20 "		135¼
10·37 "		134⅜			

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 110¾@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 107⅝@107¾; do., 1865, 108@108¼; do. July, 1865, 106¼@107⅛; do. July, 1867, 107¼@107⅜; do. 1868, 107¼@107⅜; 10-40s, 106@106¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135@135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111¾; do., 1864, 107⅞@108; do., 1865, 108@108⅛; do. 1865, new, 106¾@107⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107¾; do., 1868, 107¼@107⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@106⅛. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134½@134¾; Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 107⅞@108⅛; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 108@108⅛; July, 1865, 107@107⅛; do., 1867, 107¼@107⅜; do. 1868, 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 106@106¼. Gold, 134¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $42 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels prime sold at $8 25. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·58@2 60.

The Flour market continues very dull, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5@5 75 for superfine, $6@6 50 for extras, $7·25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7·50@8 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is confined to prime lots, the offerings of which are light. Sales of red at $1 85@2, amber at $2 05@2 10, and 1200 bushels choice Michigan white at $2·02½. Rye is steady at $1 60 ₱ bush. Corn is stronger; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 85@90c, new white at 85@88c, and old yellow at $1·10. Oats are in moderate request, and 2000 bushels Western sold at 73@75c.

Whisky is held at $1·02@1 05 ₱ gal., duty paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Reading, 98; Canton Co., 49½; Erie, 38; Cleveland and Toledo 10⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 88½; New York Central, 159½; Illinois Central, 146½; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 87; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 111½; do. 1864, 107⅝; do. 1865, 108¼; do. new, 107¼; 10-40s 106½. Gold, 135. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Cotton firm at 26c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet. Corn firm at 94@$1·10. Oats firm at 76@78c. Beef quiet. Pork at $28. Lard dull at 17¼@17½c. Whisky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....29 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....35

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 31—6 P. M.—The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater this evening by head winds, in company with those reported in my last:—Ship Humboldt, from Philadelphia for Bremen; barques Atalanta do do; Peddler, do. for Copenhagen; brig Resolute, from St. Mary's, Ga., for Philadelphia; schrs Ella Hoddon, from Boston for Norfolk; Garland, from Brunswick, Ga., for New York; and Emeline McLain, from Georgetown for Boston.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Schr F. F. Randolph, Adams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ult.

Schrs Nathaniel Wood, Tyler, from Boston, and M. J. Richards, Hawley, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the new and Can Buoys in Patapsco, Potomac, and James rivers have been removed for the winter, and Spar Buoys of the corresponding color substituted in their places.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Grant and His Appointments to Public Office.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have heard a startling report concerning General Grant's intentions in making appointments to office. He is reported to have said that he intends to pick out for office the men who will best do what needs to be done; and that, while he does not intend to go outside the Republican party, as a general thing, he will attach no importance whatever to mere party services either in nominations or elections.

Such a plan of action as this will carry consternation through the great and noble army of office-seekers. There are probably not less than half a million of men in the United States who expect to get appointments to office, on the strength of service rendered in some form or other, and at some time or other, to the Republican party and its nominees. About half of them probably think, and will claim, that they were the first to nominate General Grant for President; the other half will be prepared to prove that nothing but their efforts saved the town, the county, and the State in which they live from voting against him. They have all spent time, money, and strength in securing his election, and they all agree that such efforts and such sacrifices can only be fitly requited by an office—not a big one, perhaps they will be modest enough to say, but one that will give them a comfortable support, and enable them to lay up a little something for a rainy day. And certificates of such service, duly attested by local committees, by leaders of the party, by members of Congress and other men of credit and renown, are now in circulation for fresh signatures, in every town and village and at every cross-roads hamlet throughout the country.

Is it possible that all this is to go for naught? Must all this labor be wasted? Will these credentials and recommendations be thrown aside as of no avail in the grand scramble for office? The bare possibility that General Grant may prove thus ungrateful to his friends, and thus oblivious of their services and claims, will incline thousands of them to forswear politics altogether, and let the party and the country go to the dogs in their own way—which some perhaps will think a *better* way on the whole than that which these hungry politicians would prefer. But that both the party and the country *will* go to the dogs, if any such policy as this is followed by General Grant, the politicians of the class in question will all most vehemently assert and sincerely believe. No party, they will assure you, can possibly live which does not take care of its friends. What motive has anybody to work for a party which will not reward those who work for it by giving them office? How can a party be kept alive and built up and made strong but by just such efforts—and why should anybody make such efforts if they are to get nothing in return?

These are very practical questions, and they will put, with terrible earnestness, to General Grant, more or less directly, by a great many thousands of his friends before he has been in office a single month. Nor can it be doubted that there is a good deal of force in them. A political party can only be kept up by a great deal of hard work, and the amount of time and energy and toil given to political parties in this country is enormous. A great deal of it is gratuitous—given by men from the interest they really feel in the government of the country. But probably the greater part of the work, that which tells most directly and powerfully on the result, is done by men who cannot afford the time it costs, and who do it in the hope of getting an office which shall reward their labor and make up for the time and money they have spent. And one of the worst results of the prevalent system of distributing office as a reward for party service is, that it builds up this class of professional politicians—that it increases the number of those who look to political work as a regular reliance, and abandon all other modes and forms of industry. The existence of a large class of men with whom politics is a business, and who seek in public office the reward for their labor, is always injurious in any country. It is always a source of corruption, operates always as an obstacle to needed reforms, and greatly enfeebles the administration of government and the execution of the laws.

While General Grant will not, we are confident, be unmindful of the merits and just claims of those who have rendered valuable service to the party in power, we hope it is true that he intends to make all such service a secondary consideration altogether in making appointments to office, and that fitness, capacity, energy and honesty will have the first and strongest claims on his regard, as credentials for office.

It is the general opinion that nothing is easier than to get good, qualified men for office. No man dreams that it is in the least difficult to find plenty of men, at a moment's notice, capable of filling any office from the Presidency down, and competent to perform its duties as well as draw its pay. We suspect this is a very great mistake. There certainly is no difficulty in finding men who will take office—any office, no matter what; but there are but few, we suspect, who thoroughly understand the duties of Government offices and can perform them readily and efficiently. The work of the Government, in all its branches, in small as well as in large affairs, is at least as much a business to be learned, and requires certainly as much training and capacity, as the business of a railroad corporation or a bank or a large commercial establishment. Yet who would think of filling any position, in any of these concerns, as the various offices of the Government are filled? It is not an easy thing to find a first-rate manager, or cashier, or subordinate of any grade, for any great business establishment. The number of persons not already engaged to whom such interests can safely be intrusted is always small, and they are to be found, when wanted, only by inquiry and careful search. Why should it be different when persons of the same qualifications are wanted for similar service under Government?

We shall be very glad to know that General Grant intends to introduce into the matter of appointments to office a new system and new standards of fitness. Appointments for party service, and on party grounds, have been made long enough. The working of the system thus administered is so bad that reform is absolutely imperative. General Grant will be sustained by the great body of the people, even if he is opposed and resisted by the whole class of professional politicians, in inaugurating the change which it is said he intends to make. He has the strength and popular confidence which the task requires, and he is the first President who has had them for many years.

The Past Year.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The past year has been in fact the closing year of the great pro-slavery Rebellion. For when Rebel arms were stacked at Appomattox, and the last gasp of Copperhead malice was vented in the assassination of Lincoln, only our superior physical force, the product often, as in this case, of moral force, was vindicated. Cannon and bayonet had restored the South to the Union, but had not solved the question of the social condition of the two classes of the Southern people, the late masters and the late slaves. This problem has now been solved by the enforcement, though imperfectly, of the Reconstruction laws, the virtual impeachment of their great adversary, the readmission of most of the Southern States to the Union on the basis of equal rights for all men, and the election on the same platform of Grant and Colfax. While the Southern Rebels hoped to return to the Union on the basis of caste and the renewed subjugation of the black race, a large share of the Northern Democracy hoped to punish by repudiation the leaders whose wealth had bought our victory. This heresy also is dead.

Looking back on these signal victories of justice and truth, they seem of such importance and beneficence as those now living may never hope perhaps again to see crowded into a single year. These transition epochs in which ancient strata are broken up and new foundations laid, are too destructive to come often, and too far reaching and permanently salutary in their effects to be often needed. The revolutions of the past eight years are like the upheaval of Europe under Napoleon or of England under Cromwell. We have the guarantee of internal peace for the remainder of the nineteenth century, in the fact that the whole of that period will be required to recover from the exhaustion of this conflict and to accumulate forces for another. The moral and physical courage with which the cause of truth and justice has been sustained during the past year has insured us peace for the next half century.

Had the South been restored with all political power in the hands of the whites, the political subjection of the negro would have soon restored him to personal slavery. Slavery of the negro would have quenched freedom, education, discussion, religion, and progress for all classes. We should again have had a defiant and united South, a divided North, repudiation, secession, a new rebellion, and this time a successful one.

Had Congress yielded to the usurpations of a President determined to reconstruct the South and reelect himself on the single basis of scorn for the negro, regardless of law and of the law-making power, our Government would have become an autocracy. Never without a bloody revolution could the Chief Executive have been compelled to obey the law. We believe that justice, law, and statesmanship demanded the conviction as well as the mere impeachment of Andrew Johnson. It would have saved a thousand lives in the Southern States which have been sacrificed since his acquittal, in the sane hope to give success to his political folly. In our judgment the blood of a thousand Southern Unionists, crying to Heaven, if not for vengeance, at least for protection and peace, is of more account than robes of office which have been so stained by deceit and polluted by vice that we doubt whether they most deserve abhorrence or contempt. For the sake of the past we wish this bundle of treacheries had been removed. But the effect of the precedent on the future will be hardly less valuable than if his impeachment had resulted in conviction. For the first time in the world's history, the chief executive officer of a great empire, commanding the army and navy, was calmly tried at the bar of the Senate, on the charge of the Representatives of the people, for a disobedience of a statute. He appeared by counsel, bowed to the jurisdiction, and, through counsel, higgled, "shystered," begged, pleaded, twisted, and wriggled for days and weeks, and at last, by a majority lacking only one of being two-thirds of the Senate, he was morally, virtually, and historically convicted, though technically acquitted. The principle is vindicated that the President is responsible to Congress for his obedience to the law, and this was as important as to vindicate the sovereignty of the Union over the States.

The discussion in what mode the Southern States shall return to the Union is nobly and happily ended. All rights for all men are essential to the highest prosperity of the South as well as the safety of the country. The Southern States will enter on the practical enjoyment of these rights on the fourth day of next March. In the turmoil of the past three years industry at the South has nearly held its own, and nothing more serious than poverty has resulted, even to the suffering class. From the present year the South, as a whole, comes out better than in many former years of peace. Having raised all its own food, it has not consumed the cotton crop in advance, as formerly, but will net a substantial profit on the year's industry. A better condition of the South than was ever before known will be inaugurated during the coming year. Our incoming President, in the course of his four years' tour through the Southern States, won the respect, though he did not enjoy the hospitality, of the Southern people. We believe he will continue to deserve it. Freedom, peace, and that security to capital and prosperity to industry which result therefrom, will speedily cover the wasted fields of Virginia with the cultivation and wealth of New York, and make of Georgia a more genial and sunny Ohio. Texas will arise from her rags and vermin and bound forward like the young and giant Iowa of the Northwest, and the mountains of Tennessee will form the Pennsylvania of the South. These great changes are not to be the slow growth of years. No moss will gather in the path of the great march of emigration southward. Heads now grey will live to see the South not only as loyal but as prosperous and wealthy as the North.

The prosperity of industry at the North during the war and up to the present time has formed one of the marvels of history. Bankers and economists tried for a time to warn the people that this prosperity was unreal and delusive; but as everybody made money, built houses, paid their debts, enlarged their business, lessened their labors, and increased their comforts, the cry became stale. These visible and tangible results are certainly sound. We have instead of a currency redeemable in specie at par, one which is redeemable in specie at about 75 cents per dollar. We have a disuse of specie, but not a suspension of payments. The people generally were never more nearly on a cash basis, never had fewer long or inflated credits. The only debtor who has borrowed more than he can presently pay is the Government; and the depreciation in its credit causes a like depreciation in the currency in which business of every kind is transacted. But as this depreciation is now uniform and almost without variation, stability is in a great degree restored to business; and however bullionists and economists may argue that we ought not to be prosperous, the people have a sort of stolid faith in the fact that they are prosperous.

That the country will speedily resume the use of a currency redeemable at par, in gold, for the present depreciated one, we cannot for a moment doubt. The question how this desirable end is to be attained will be settled, if not by the present, certainly by the next Congress. We do not doubt that the year 1871 will see ten-dollar notes again at par with eagles.

The past year has seemed as critical for England as the years preceding 1860 were in our own history. But reform has nobly, beneficently triumphed there as here. The extension of the elective franchise effected in 1867, has resulted in the separation of the State and Church in Ireland, to be followed in due course in the other kingdoms. The political agitation of the Irish question as the leading problem of the British Government has quieted the efforts of the Fenians to foment revolution. The peace thus produced has even more effectually ratified the liberal policy of Gladstone and the democracy of Bright and Mill than the elections themselves. As the enslaved negro elected Lincoln President, so the discontented Irishman appoints Gladstone Premier; and so the world learns afresh that more power lies in the cross than in the sceptre.

The revolution in Spain, we fear, will prove that republicanism is the mere sentiment, while monarchy is the ruling power. But if it end in monarchy it will at least be a monarchy based on an advanced constitution and broad individual liberty.

Russia has found difficulties and depression in her work of peaceful emancipation nearly as great as those which have attended our abolition of slavery by war. But there, as elsewhere, it will ultimately be found that ambition and interest are the strongest spurs to industry and checks upon vice.

France and Prussia are mortgaging their future prosperity to secure their present strength by amassing enormous standing armies. "France," said a Frenchman to Bismark, "both fears and desires war." "Prussia, on the contrary," replied Bismark, "neither desires nor fears it."

—The year bears with it to the tomb many who go out, like stars in the heavens, leaving points whence darkness radiates; Brougham, the eloquent defender of Queen Anne, and Thaddeus Stevens, the dauntless champion of the weak and impeacher of the strong, Sir David Brewster, the venerable pioneer in science, and Lord Cardigan, of the famous "charge of the six hundred." While many others whom we might name have seemed to fill large spheres in life, few have been more mourned or missed in death than our pleasant friend Halpine, so rarely endowed with wit and genius. Art loses a devoted servant and master in Charles Loring Elliott, and Music trembles mournfully through all her chords over the grave of the great Rossini. Thus the old year sleeps with its fathers, and much of its joy and sadness, its hopes and fears, sleeps with it. But out of all this decay there survives progress—for the race defies death and advances with steady step through all the years and centuries.

The Conference and the Eastern Question.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From cable despatches which we printed yesterday morning it will be gathered that there is now little if any doubt that the proposed conference on the Eastern question will be held. The official journals of Paris speak of its success as certain. It is not said that the Ottoman Government has given its consent that a conference should be held, or that it is willing to abide by its decisions. Determined to be ready to act with vigor, if to take action be necessary, it is forwarding supplies to Hobart Pacha and his fleet, still in the Bay of Syra. In all the Turkish arsenals the greatest activity prevails. The most important announcement comes from Vienna. According to the *Presse*, an influential and generally well-informed journal in that city, the Greek Government is ready to comply with the recent demands made by Turkey. If this announcement be correct, it simplifies matters very much. If it be the object of the congress simply to prevent war, its vocation is already gone. The congress, in fact, is rendered unnecessary. If, however, it is the object of the great powers to remove the causes which have led to the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the congress, notwithstanding the altered attitude of Greece, is as much a necessity as ever, and the presumption is that it will be held. Now that the question has been so much agitated, and that the hopes of the Cretans have been excited, something definite must be agreed upon with regard to the island. The best thing, perhaps, that could now be done would be to grant the Cretans complete independence and to allow them to try their hand for a time at self-government. To this course neither Turkey nor Greece could reasonably object. Moreover, if the great powers agree upon this or any course, objection on the part of either Turkey or Greece, or both, will be unavailing.

Good Advice to the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

General Longstreet has written a letter which is intended to give instruction to the disorderly elements in the South, in advance of the new policy which is probably to be pursued by Grant's administration. The advice comes in wisely and properly, and has a tone of good sense about it which, if the young blood of the South comprehends and acts upon, will do some good. General Longstreet advises that all the old feelings of hostility shall be buried, that the South shall endeavor to carry out the laws of Congress, and shall await the action of General Grant, trusting to his honesty of purpose in the administration of affairs.

We hardly think, judging from the antecedents of the President elect, that the South will be deceived in the policy which he will pursue. It will no doubt be directed towards peace, good-will, and a genuine reconstruction. We notice that many of the Southern papers, the Richmond journals especially, echo the sentiments of General Longstreet's letter, in which matter they also exhibit their good sense. If this thing of reconstruction is to be done at all, it were well that it is done quickly. The elevation of Grant to the Presidency affords the best opportunity for bringing the whole affair to a healthy solution, and it is well to see that the South is beginning to comprehend this fact.

Architectural Luxury.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

It is gratifying to our self-esteem that we are progressing in the æsthetical in architecture, for nothing denotes more greatly a nation's advancement in civilization than the ornate and improved style of architecture, and the erection of palatial private residences. We are too imitative a people in style, as the long rows of buildings to be found everywhere too plainly attest by their wearisome uniformity and a sterility of ornament that the exigencies of increased population gave them existence. Time, however, is making material changes, as the possessors of mammoth fortunes, having long invested in property for the handsome percentage it returned, are now commencing to gratify their tastes irrespective of such pecuniary considerations. Mr. A. T. Stewart has led the prospecting parties into new fields of domestic architecture by the erection of a costly private residence of a somewhat different style from the conventional brownstone houses, to dwell out of which we have long considered to be utterly incompatible with true gentility. Others are coming to his support, as we hear of several of those "men who think in millions" loosening their purse-strings, and devoting surplus funds in beautifying the city. This is as it should be, for our nomad people ought to be more permanently located, for even our wealthiest families are too much given to change of homes, and, consequently, to inhabit houses where they feel they but take up a mere temporary residence. The delightful associations that linger around the "happy homes of England" are entirely foreign to this city. Those many comforts and adornments of art, which can only be found in homes long in possession of the same family are very rare in this country, except, perhaps, in New England; for our destructive system of moving often compels an entire change of furniture. This mania for building substantial, handsome houses, marks a new epoch, and though the absence of laws of entail and primogeniture may eventually cause the sale of such homesteads by the necessity of division of property, still there is a very convenient and popular way of keeping a mansion for some time in the family, by leaving it to the grandchildren. There is little danger yet of the following aphorism of Dr. Johnson becoming applicable in this city:—"He that has built for use till use is supplied, must begin to build for vanity, and extend his plan to the utmost power of human performance, that he may not be soon reduced to form another wish." Let vanity, then, have its sway; we are too practical a people to permit it to ruin us, as it has done the ambitious Venetians, whose marble palaces, though involving the owners' ruin, have yet made that charming city the architectural wonder of the world.

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LUMBER.

1869. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street. 1869

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF JOHN HOCK.

The widow of said decedent, FRANCISCES HOCK, has filed her petition with appraisement of personal property to the amount of $200 which she elects to retain under the act of April 14 1851, etc., and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, January 9, 1869 unless exceptions be filed thereto. THOMAS J. CLAYTON,

12 24 thstu5t Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM SAGER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. FRANCIS and JOSEPH B. SUBERS, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM SAGER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

12 24 thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOSEPH and THOMAS WOOD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of THOMAS S. and JOSEPH WOOD, surviving administrators of the estate of JOSEPH WOOD, deceased, and of MARIA WOOD and THOMAS S. WOOD, administrators of estate of THOMAS WOOD, deceased, acting as agents for the heirs of said estates, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, January 4, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at the office of Wood's Estate, No. 18 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 24 thstu5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

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THE TWITCHELL TRIAL.

"Guilty of Murder in the First Degree."

The Closing Arguments, and Judge Brewster's Charge to the Jury in Full.

Yesterday was the seventeenth and final day of the proceedings in the case of young George S. Twitchell, who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill. The afternoon session was better attended than any preceding one. The crowd sat patiently through the long argument of Mr. Mann, and then listened with a zest to the magnificent closing speech of District Attorney Sheppard, who, as Mr. Mann had said, "went at the evidence with a full and vigorous mind, and presented it in a manner that was appalling."

Then came the able document on circumstantial evidence and the full review of the evidence by Judge Brewster. The jury at 8:40 retired, and returned at 9:15, when the quiet in the court-room was really oppressive. At last (it seemed a very, very long time) the jury and the prisoner arose and faced each other.

Mr. Gutton, the clerk, then said: —

Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

Foreman—We have.

Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, how say you? Do you find George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, guilty of the felony of muder, whereof he stands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman—Guilty.

Clerk—In what degree?

Foreman—First degree.

Crier—The Court stands adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock. Clear the court-room.

On the foreman saying "Guilty," Twitchell clasped his hands together, raised his eyes upward, and muttered some words.

He was seized around the neck and borne down to the bench by his friend Mr. McCully, who has sat with him all through the long days of the trial. The father of the prisoner sat in front of the dock with his head resting on the iron railing, weeping. At 9:30 the prisoner was removed to his lonely cell in Moyamensing. His demeanor during these trying moments was that of rigid indifference, and instead of being consoled with he was consoling the two who were manifesting so much concern in his welfare. The following are the speeches of Mr. Mann and District Attorney Sheppard:—

Mr. Mann resumed, saying he may have misconceived the object of the juror in asking about the shirt, and he consequently recurred to it again. If the prisoner put his shirt on after going up stairs blood might have flirted on it when he buttoned his coat. He thought there was no testimony to show that the blood on the shirt was fluid or diluted blood. When he went up stairs he had blood all over his coat, even to the skirts, and the throwing of the coat off might have flirted the blood over the shirt. There was evidence, no matter how it had been suggested at, to show that a dog had been upon the shirt. If the stains were from blood, then how soaked the coat must have been to have made them! It was as fair, far more merciful and true, to take other suggestions as to how the blood got on the shirt than that of the Commonwealth, that it got on while the man was beating his mother's brains out with a poker. He read from the London *Lancet*, of November 21, furnished by Professor Gross the elder, an account of a man having been beaten over the head with a poker, the poker being much bent but the man not killed. If the jury rejected all said by the defense as to the blood on the shirt, and could conjecture in their own minds a means by which the blood could have got on the shirt other than suggested by the Commonwealth, then this case was for the defense. Mr. Henderson had not been permitted to tell what Mrs. Hill told him as to the place she carried her money. She had $35,000 in money two years ago, and expended $16 000 for the house and $2000 or $5000 for the furniture. She then had a large amount of money left and no bank account. If this murder was not for this money, why did the Commonwealth have the cesspool cleaned and raked to find it? This missing money is one of the great truths that paralyzes this case. If the money had been found upon the prisoner, or if they had proven where he hid it, then they would have had him fastened as was Probst. The dining-room was never visited by Sarah Campbell, and the body in that room was safe from her view. Why the necessity of this prisoner throwing it out of the window? It was difficult perhaps to conceive why another man would throw the body out of the window; but suppose, after one or two blows were given in the room, the body had been thrown to another man on watch in the yard, who would have rifled it at ease in the yard. Had any one stopped in the room to rifle the body they might have been surprised by Twitchell coming out of the room, and they would have had no chance of escape. This is not half as strange as to suppose George S. Twitchell would commit this murder and go to bed, leaving his bloody cuffs about, after placing the body exactly where Sarah Campbell would see it. And all for what? To get possession of a house that could not be his, for by the death of Mrs. Hill it would be his wife's. The murderers may have taken the very candle which Mrs. Hill had, and gone over the premises. It may be that one of the men was secreted in the house, and let the other in. It may be that some one, pretending to be a beggar, might examine the lock and make false keys. Suppose a letter had been sent her that important information would be sent her at 9 o'clock. Most likely she was sleeping with her head in her hand; but did the poker ever cut the finger off? Would not a blow from a poker have bruised all the fingers, but never have cut one off?

Mr. Mann concluded by warning the jury that if they rendered a verdict of guilty in this case the prisoner's blood would cling to them. If this prisoner is not acquitted then there is no reliability on human testimony. No attempt had been made to introduce false evidence, but reliable witnesses had been examined. If he were on this jury he would stand out until the crack of doom. He warned the jury not to be terrified or seduced by the appeals of the District Attorney, who had remained passive only to gather up his legal points and appal the jury.

District Attorney Sheppard arose amidst a silence which has been but seldom noticed in the court-room, and said: —This case is not one of professional or personal rivalry. Nor can it be made the subject of a friendly contest between any of the counsel. I feel too strongly and oppressively the responsibility, to allow myself to be distracted by any such unwarrantable or unimportant consideration. Nor shall I undertake to rival the learned gentleman who has just taken his seat, in his rich and profuse eloquence. His case may have required all sorts of adornments and illustrations and the help of rhetoric. I shall not undertake to emulate him in display, for I possess none of those qualities. All I desire to do is simply and plainly, and in as few words as possible, to call your attention to what I consider to be the material facts of this case.

It is a very important one. This whole community has watched it from its commencement until now, and the anxiety is intensified as the case draws to a close. This little jury-box expands to a wider horizon—that of our entire community. You have seen the indications of the intense anxiety of the public on this subject by the crowds present. I tell you that if there is any miscarriage of public justice here, a very heavy responsibility will rest upon some one. The Commonwealth's officers have done their duty; they have left nothing undone. The Court will do its duty: but after all, it rests upon the twelve jurymen whom I see before me; it rests upon each and every one of the twelve. The eight or nine thousand people who are here watching this case will rejudge it after it shall have passed from your hands. They are waiting to see whether this sort of homicidal violence is to be checked or to be encouraged. They are waiting to see whether it is to be met and rebuked, when it does not spare the weakness of age, nor the defencelessness of women, nor the quiet of a fireside, nor the sanctity of a Christian Sabbath.

Now, gentlemen, let us look at it. Let us examine it calmly with a sense of the responsibility that rests upon us all, and of our accountability when we walk out of this court house. There has been so much said by the learned gentlemen that has been scattered over the case, that is not in the case, that I propose to take our bearings again to see how far we have been drifting away from the real point of inquiry, and it is these *igne fatui* which have been creeping around the case.

Let us understand one another. The last sentence which fell from the lips of Mr. Mann re-echoed the first sentence of his predecessor. It began with circumstantial evidence, and it has ended in circumstantial evidence. That is the scarecrow that is set up here to affright this jury. I say scarecrow deliberately, and of course respectfully. I want to say what are the principles that govern cases of this sort. If all crimes were committed openly, or if criminals would be so obliging as to confess their crimes, there would be fewer cases of circumstantial evidence. But so long as they will commit them in quiet, then so long there must be circumstantial cases of murder. Gentlemen, the moment you begin to under estimate circumstantial evidence, you are giving liberty to murderers. It is necessary and lawful to act upon circumstantial evidence, and the Court will so instruct you.

There are about eleven or twelve cases collated together as evidence of unjust convictions, and they have for years formed the stock in trade of lawyers in defending criminals "to alarm weak juries." But, like the scarecrow in the play, we now know it is nothing but rags. The whole thing is well understood in the profession. Circumstantial evidence, with direct evidence, must be scrutinized, and when you do that, you can not fail to notice the strong links in this particular case. Let us commence at the beginning, and take the actor in this bloody drama. The first thing we have is the ringing of the bell. It alarms the inmates of the house. The door of the kitchen is open, and the bell is at the kitchen, so that there is no difficulty about the transmission of sound. The bell was rung six times without a pause between each ringing, and closing with a violent ringing, and it was heard in the next house in the cellar, through walls, so violently was it rung, and yet in this house, with an open kitchen door, in the silence of the night, it was not heard, we are asked to suppose. But they say Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were asleep. That is a suggestion of counsel, and not the evidence. You are sworn to try according to the evidence, and not by what the lawyer may say. There is at last an answer to the ringing. Mark the man! He comes to the door, and it is a significant question he asked—"Where can mother be?" It might be a proper question for the servaut to ask, but for him, inside the house, is one of the footprints of crime. The only object was to start the girl on a search to find a body apparently murdered. The girl says, "We'll see." It is important to see where mother is. It is an assertion of counsel that he went to her room to look, but it is no part of the evidence, and will be kicked out of the case with a great deal of other matter introduced in the same way. But he goes up stairs, passing the kitchen door open and a current of air passing and a candle on the table, not being attracted by these things. He marches to the door and comes back again without looking into that open kitchen! And yet he is in search for somebody. He sees it open and yet makes no search. How was it possible for him, an innocent man, to face that current of air in that long entry, without going to ascertain what it meant? He goes up stairs. What he does we do not know. He is called, and answers with "what?" but he don't come down, and she to call him a second time and urge him to come down "fast," and then he takes the longest way down—by the front instead of the back stairs. When he came he asked no questions of the servant girl; does not inquire the object of the call, although they had started to find "where a other was." The girl tells him Mrs. Hill is lying there, and after he is told that Mrs. Hill is there, he inquires, "My God, what is this!" Then she is carried in; but he makes no examination of her body to ascertain where and how she is injured; but you have a call for water and a doctor. He commenced the sopping of the head, a thing of no value to the living or the dead, but it gave him time—something to do. He possesses our human nature, and when his mother in-law is killed, he would naturally desire to know how and when it was done. He made no request for an examination, and when the examination is made he does not ask the result. Unless he possessed the guilty knowledge which the Commonwealth allege he did, would he not have inquired? He is told that he or his wife committed that murder, and he is silent. At the station house he is asked if he needed counsel, and he says "No—it is a fatality." He did not know then that there were five members of the bar who could wash him as white as driven snow! Nowhere is there any evidence that he denied the murder. To Mr. Montgomery he said, "Do you believe I did this?" and that is all he said. Nay, more, the admission at the station house was a surrender to the force of the case, "There is a fatality about it; there is no need of counsel." And there is a fatality about crime, and this man, when confronted with his own acts, yielded to the force of his own act. Next, you have this man's bloody clothing, the blood on the two knobs of the door, the blood in his bed, and the blood in the towel and the other articles.

First, he is the only man in the house; second, his conduct is inconsistent with innocence; next, his clothes are covered with blood; next, he made no allegation that anybody else committed the deed. That was an afterthought; but that night he made no such allegation, and he gave an untrue account by saying that the body fell out the window, and finally that he submits to fate, for the facts are against him. These circumstances demand a conviction. If the defense does not meet this it has failed. It is no defense to show that there is a possibility that other causes could have produced these results. It is a question of fairness and reasonableness. The most extravagant things are possible, but the jury must not fall into this mistake. The defense asks you to say that because it is possible with the fingers to flirt blood over a shirt bosom, therefore, it is possible that George S. Twitchell got the blood on his shirt in that way. The jury is not to take guesses, and yet that is all the defense has presented. Did a third person enter that house and commit that murder? It is said that the object of the murder was plunder. That was not the motive. There is evidence that Mrs. Hill carried money on her person. No one heard of the money until Mrs. Twitchell, one of these defendants, stated to Mr. Morrell, and it can be understood why she should start such a story. It was her purpose to give a reason for a murder by a third person from the outside, and therefore it is Mrs. Twitchell who started this story. The Commonwealth did make a search of these premises and had to go to the other side for permission. It was done to find anything connected with the crime, but money was not the object of search. There was no money in the case, but those who took possession of that house with such hot haste may know something about money!

The defence, with all its guesses, could not explain the fact that the body was thrown out the window except that it was more easy to secrete her person in the yard than in the dining-room. If she had money it would require less time to remove it from her bosom than to carry the body, throw it out, then go to the kitchen, examine it, and then take the longest way through the entry.

Who were the third persons? Allgett is the only man who speaks of it. And a remarkable fact in his testimony is, that he never informs the authorities, but keeping it back to the last day of this trial, comes upon the stand to tell it. But with all his anxiety, he did not see the door shut when these two men came out; and when Sarah Campbell came there fifteen minutes afterwards, she heard the door *unlocked* from the inside. Murderers leaving could not have locked the door inside afterwards. If the door had not been locked when Sarah Campbell came home would it not have attracted the attention of Mr. Twitchell, especially as he was inquiring "Where is mother?" How did the strangers get in? and what did they do, and after they had committed the murder, did they place the candle on the table to send a stream of light as they passed to the front door? The idea is absurd that two strangers could enter, and carry the body to the window, carrying the candle down and then leaving the house at 9 o'clock at night with the bloody instrument on their person.

Mr. Sheppard went over the case at length, reviewing every portion of it, referring to the medical testimony and to the fact that Dr. Levis' microscopic examination had not been met by anything in the defense. He closed with an earnest appeal to the jury to cling to the facts, and to decide the case according to the evidence, and that alone.

The following is the

Charge of Judge Brewster

in full:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It is now over a fortnight since this trial commenced. During the whole of this considerably protracted investigation I have noticed the marked attention and patience with which you have watched the progress of the case.

Such interest in the discharge of duty deserves all praise, and this is especially your due for the uncomplaining manner in which you have borne the hardship of being separated so long a time, at this season of the year, from your families and from your daily pursuits. The case has been prepared by the counsel on both sides with great ability, and has been presented and argued with marked ability and learning.

Where their labors end, your task begins. It is therefore my duty to explain to you the law as applicable to this case, and to render you such service as it may be in my power to place at your disposal, to assist you in the responsible office of applying the law to the facts.

I deem it quite unnecessary to remind you that the case is of the first importance. The community have the right to expect that the law shall be the shield of the unspotted, and that no guilty man escapes. A defendant has a right equally as sacred when he demands of us to see to it that no innocent man is punished.

I shall divide what I have to say to you into two general heads, the law and the facts.

As to the first, I do not understand that there is any question raised here on either side which requires me to trouble you with definitions of the various grades of homicide.

We understand—but this is entirely for you—that all the counsel agree as to one element of this case, and that is, that whoever perpetrated this deed was guilty of murder in the first degree.

It being conceded that Mrs. Hill is dead; that her death was the result of unlawful and malicious violence, marked with all the elements of premeditation and deliberation, I might pass at once from this branch of the subject.

It is proper, however, that in a case of so much magnitude nothing should be taken for granted. I shall therefore read to you our statute upon this subject. It is in these words:

"All murder which shall be perpetrated by means of passion, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing; or which shall be committed in the perpetration of or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed murder of the first degree, and all other kinds of murder shall be deemed murder of the second degree, and the jury before whom any person indicted for murder shall be tried, shall, if they find such person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be murder of the first or second degree. (Act of March 31, 1860, § 74. Br. Dig. 230, § 82.)

You will therefor observe that the statute recognizes two degrees of murder. Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought, express or implied. When in addition to these elements the crime is committed with wilfulness, deliberation, and premeditation, it is murder in the first degree. All other kinds of murder are deemed murder of the second degree.

Having ascertained the law of the case we must next deal with the facts. These we are to gather from the evidence.

Mr. Bentham tells us that all evidence flows either from persons or things.

These are the only two sources from which we can expect testimony, and unless we resolve to let all secret crimes go unpunished, all civil disputes to remain undecided, and to throw away our reason, we must act upon the statements of persons or things. I say statements of *things*, because if we consult the experience of every hour we will be taught that inanimate objects have their voice as well as sentient beings.

It is in vain, then, for man to say that because others have failed in their efforts to detect error, he will sit quietly down and perversely refuse to apply his intelligence to the problems of life, whether they encounter him in the counting room or the jury box.

He might just as well refuse to use his legs, because others have fallen or been killed in walking. He might, with equal propriety, refuse to eat, because others have been poisoned while partaking of nourishment.

Some persons, admitting the force of the principle which actually compels us to act upon evidence, still insist that nothing but positive testimony should produce conviction, and, adhering tenaciously to this favorite dogma of those who are too timid or too weak to exercise the reasoning faculties with which a kind Providence has endowed them, they assail all circumstantial evidence.

A moment's reflection, however, must satisfy all candid minds of the unsoundness of such a proposition. Suppose for a moment that this was the rule of our being, and that we had been so constituted that we could believe nothing unless it were demonstrated to us by our own senses, or by the statement of an eye-witness. What would then be our condition? Of course, we could not punish any crime unless it were perpetrated in the presence of spectators. All secret murders, arsons, burglaries, forgeries, and other offences could be committed with impunity. Nor would the mischief stop here. Few civil controversies could be settled by juries. No book of original entries could be received in evidence; no note or obligation would avail unless there were a subscribing witness. Indeed, this would not be sufficient, for if he died before trial the claim would expire with him. An insurance on the life of the witness would not even avoid the difficulty, for the policy would die with its attesting witness. For the same reason, all receipts would perish with those who saw them signed, and all our deeds and muniments of title would be swept away by the death of the subscribing witnesses and the magistrates before whom they were acknowledged. All proof of handwriting by comparison being annihilated, commerce would be destroyed, or remitted to its infancy in barbarous ages. With the abolition of legal punishment for crime, mob laws and vigilance committees would supersede the use of courts and juries, and the whole framework of society would be impaired, if not destroyed.

The absurdity of the prejudice against circumstantial evidence may be still further illustrated by reflecting for a moment upon the uses to which we constantly and properly apply it.

Not only do business men answer letters, pay drafts, and credit others to the extent of millions only upon the testimony of circumstances alone, but they commendably carry this faith, as the evidence of things unseen, into the reasoning which connects them with the world beyond our own. A trifling circumstance—the fall of an apple—has proved to the satisfaction of philosophers the great laws of gravitation which control the motions of the universe.

The man who denies the existence of his Maker is properly regarded by many as thereby evidencing his want of reason.

Yet what proof have we of this important and accepted truth except from circumstances? The same kind of testimony is the prop of our belief in all the great truths of revelation. If we turn from the world without to the great mechanism within us we see again that no rational man pauses for one instant to doubt the force of circumstantial testimony.

What evidence have we that it is a heart that beats or a brain that throbs within us, except from the fact that those organs exist in all similarly constituted beings? And we accept remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to upon precisely the same faith in circumstantial evidence.

Chief Justice Gibson has given an excellent illustration of the force of this kind of testimony. He says (Comm. vs. Harman, 4 Barr, 272): "You see a man discharge a gun at another, you see the flash, you hear the report, you see the person fall a lifeless corpse, and you *infer* from all these circumstances that there was a ball discharged from the gun, which entered his body and caused his death, because such is the usual and natural cause of such an effect. But you did not see the ball leave the gun, pass through the air, and enter the body, * * and your testimony to the fact of killing is thereby only inferential; in other words, circumstantial."

The improvements of modern science furnish us with another illustration. You are in a telegraph office and see the battery in motion. A message is received. The station at the other end of the line may be thousands of miles distant. No human eye saw the subtle fluid pass along the wire, and yet you would hardly listen with patience to the man or the argument undertaking to reason to you that the message might have come through the air or the earth without the agency at the wire, and that all your evidence to the contrary was circumstantial, and therefore unworthy of regard.

In short, a skepticism like this would open wide the door for the perpetration of all secret crimes, would uproot our faith in man, and destroy even our belief in a Creator and in a future state.

There are some of the evils which would flow from the declaration of a principle that we should reject all circumstantial evidence. On the other hand, the advocates of circumstantial evidence have pushed their preference for this kind of testimony to an extreme length, by exalting it above the most positive statements. They have cited the cases of convictions secured by perjury, and have somewhat exultingly declared that "circumstances cannot lie." This assertion has in its turn been denounced. Mr. Best speaks of it as a "dictum" which has led to mischievous results. And, undoubtedly, circumstances may deceive us, for they may be detailed by biassed witnesses, may be arranged by enemies, and may be what Mr. Bentham and others call "false facts."

To these or other sources of error may be traced the mistakes committed in the eleven cases which have been so often relied upon by defendants, and which had been so frequently cited in Judge Story's time, as to be called by him "the commonplaces of the law." (U. S. vs. Gilbert, 2 Sumner, 19, 37.)

What, then, are we to conclude? Shall we refuse to believe our senses because others have erred? Or shall we resolve to do our whole duty in life, making the mistakes of others our beacon lights upon the way?

To resolutely conclude that we will not be governed by circumstantial evidence, is, as we have seen, to close our courts of justice.

It is susceptible of demonstration that positive testimony has produced very many unfortunate results. Falsehood generally fabricates direct evidence.

And we could not even act upon confessions of guilt, for the trials of the Perrys, and of Captain Green and his crew, (14 Howell's State Trials, 1,199 to 1,824,) show that the fullest admissions of guilt cannot be relied upon. In the first case John Perry actually acknowledged that he was accessory to the murder of a Mr. Harrison, who appeared in full life after the execution of the defendant.

Let us, then, endeavor to ascertain the rules which should govern us in our efforts to reach the truth in a particular case. They may be briefly stated thus:

First. We must of course guard against the false statements of witnesses. This applies whether the evidence is positive or circumstantial.

Second. In cases depending upon circumstances we must take care to see that they could not have been arranged by others. Having thus tested the *existence* of the circumstances, we must apply the following rules, in order to decide upon their *force or application.*

Third. We should draw therefrom no inferences save those which are entirely fair and natural, and which are reasonably and morally certain.

Fourth. We must see to it that each fact on which we rely is independently proven, and that each is consistent with the other.

Fifth. Each circumstance relied on to produce conviction must be consistent with guilt, and with guilt alone.

And, lastly. We must guard ourselves most carefully against any preconceived ideas, which might lead us to reason inaccurately from facts in particular cases.

According to Lord Bacon, there is a natural tendency in the human mind to suppose a greater order and conformity in things than actually exist.

Mr. Burrill (Circumstantial Evidence, 206 7) attributes this to our indolence, and to our precipitation, the commission of a great crime exciting an intense desire to bring the perpetrator to justice.

These, gentlemen, are our guides in every case. They have been gathered from standard authorities upon the subject, and have received the sanction of my learned brother, Judge Ludlow, in his charge to the jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Miller. (4 Phil. Rep., 199) After a thorough examination of the authorities he thus sums up his views upon this subject:

"Crimes are often committed in secret, and, but for the fact that circumstantial evidence may be produced, would go altogether unpunished. Nor is there, when closely examined, such a wide difference, so far as reliability is concerned, between direct and circumstantial evidence as is sometimes supposed. In direct testimony we look for the precise detail of facts; the witnesses testify to the precise facts in issue at the trial; but such are the laws of nature regulating cause and effect that a body of facts may be presented so linked together as to produce a firm belief of the fact to be proven. In direct testimony we may be misled by the perjury of a witness, and in circumstantial we may be deceived by the inferences which we draw from the facts."

It follows, then, that we cannot close our eyes or lock up our reason in this or in any other case because the evidence is circumstantial. Your oaths require you to examine it.

The task is from its very nature unpleasant, the difficulties may be great, but we must look straight forward and do our whole duty in the light of our consciences and our reason. The truth lies somewhere, covered up though it may be, with a terrible crime; but we must seek it out, and if we do so honestly and patiently, we shall surely find it.

Of this, we may always be assured that Providence has given us the means of tracking out and detecting crime. He has stamped it with the curse that it shall be discovered, most frequently, indeed, with the fiat that it shall be its own accuser.

The circumstances to which I am thus about to invite your attention may be divided here as elsewhere into two general heads—those which favor the presumption of guilt, and those which point to the supposition of innocence. The text-writers give to these heads the names of inculpatory and exculpatory evidence, and they sub-divide each into classes which are of interest to the student, but which might tend to our confusion rather than to our enlightenment.

You will observe at the threshold of this examination that you must give to the defendant at every stage of your inquiries the benefit of his character, of the presumption of innocence until guilt is clearly established, and of every reasonable doubt.

You must apply at each step what Bishop Butler calls "the *truest* judgment," and keep steadily in view the rules already enumerated. You will also observe that no comment I may make on the evidence is in any way binding upon you. All processes of reasoning must begin with some admitted fact. The admitted fact in this case is the murdered body of Mrs. Hill. I call this an "admitted fact," for the learned counsel for the defence have not disputed, and have expressly admitted that the lady was murdered. But, as already remarked, that we may take nothing for granted in an inquiry of such importance it is necessary to look at all the surroundings to see whether they repel every presumption of suicide, for it is well for us to accept no concession, and to prove all things.

The dead body was found in the yard. You will probably conclude that Mrs. Hill was in the dining room above, and that her blood was first shed near the head of the sofa. From this circumstance and from the number of wounds—thirteen being found upon her head and five on her hands—from their appearance, and especially from the depth of the wound in the temple, it would seem to be quite impossible that she could have committed suicide.

If, then, you conclude that this was not a case of self-murder, you will come at once to the main inquiry of the case, Who inflicted the injuries whereof Mrs. Hill died?

The Commonwealth contends that the murder must have been committed by a person or persons living in the house.

The defence insists that the crime was perpetrated by a burglar.

Let us marshal the facts under these separate heads:

The alley gates were found fastened; the shutters closed; the fence uninjured, and unmasked. There were, according to Officer Warnock, no stains or spots on the fence and the side door leading out on the verandah, while the gates and shutters were all secured. There was no unusual disturbance of the furniture. A lighted candle was found on the kitchen table. The gas was burning dimly in the dining room.

The Commonwealth contends that none of these facts point towards a burglarious entrance of the premises, and she relies further in this behalf on the presence of the four dogs in the house, the early hour of the night, the passing by of citizens, the presence of E. J. Post at the opposite corner from half past eight to a quarter of nine, and other matters.

The only circumstances favoring the assertion of a burglary are the fact that the back door of the kitchen and the blind door beyond were found open, and the statement of the defendant's witness, Charles Allgelt, that he saw two men leave the premises by the front door. If it is suggested that burglars entered by the rear, then you are to consider the probability of a man or men climbing the fence and entering the house at an early hour, while lights were burning; going up stairs, committing a terrible murder, carrying the body to the rear window, raising the sash, pitching the body into the yard, and going down stairs to the front door without attracting the attention of the dogs, the inmates of the house, or any neighbor.

As already intimated to you, the defendant relies in this behalf upon the testimony of Charles Allgelt. He swears that on the night in question he was at the church at Eleventh and Lombard streets; that he left about nine o'clock; that the clock struck when he turned into Eleventh street, coming from the church; that it might have been two, three, or four minutes when he passed this house, and that he saw two men leave Mrs. Hill's house by the front door.

The Commonwealth has, on the other hand, proved by Mr. Post that he was at the southeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets from 8½ to a quarter before 9. With the house in full view he noticed no one enter or leave, and heard no noise.

Mr. Wayne says he left Kemble street, above Twelfth street, at nine; that he walked down Kemble to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Pine, down Pine street on the south side, reaching the corner of Eleventh and Pine at five minutes past nine. He did not meet the two men Allgelt describes, or any man on Pine street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. He heard no noise.

Milo Lord was at the northeast corner of Tenth and Clinton streets, near the church, at five minutes past nine. He saw no people coming along Tenth street from Pine, as described by Allgelt, noisy, laughing, and talking, and he saw no one cross over Tenth street, as stated by Allgelt.

Again, Sarah Campbell says that when she reached the front door, she rang the bell a number of times, and, after waiting some time, the defendant let her in. She says, "When he let me in, he unlocked the front door."

If this statement is correct, it may weigh in your judgment against the evidence of Allgelt, for, if the door were locked, two burglars could not have gone out of that door a short time before, locked it behind them, and left the key inside.

The defence, anticipating this objection to Allgelt's evidence, have examined Messrs. Wilbur, Thorp, Clift, Holt, and Cassidy, to prove that the door could be unlocked without making any noise which would be heard by a person on the outside. They tell us that they actually tried this experiment, and although the persons on the step and pavement listened, and although the lock was not gently handled, still the noise was not heard.

On the other hand, Detective Warnock and Messrs. Stevens and Atkinson state that the noise can be heard.

You must weigh these conflicts of the testimony. When certain witnesses swear that they cannot hear the turning of a key in a lock, this does not prove that it cannot be heard by others. But, as very much in this case may depend upon this apparently trifling circumstance, you will carefully consider all that has been said upon this subject. If you find that the noise of unlocking the door could not have been heard by Sarah Campbell, then you will, of course, reject that portion of her testimony. If, on the other hand, you believe her statement that the defendant *unlocked the door*, you will have the right to place the fact that the door was locked into the scale against Allgelt's testimony.

Do you believe Allgelt, and that on the night in question he saw two men leave Mrs. Hill's front door? If you do, the defendant's theory of a burglary would be strengthened or established. If you do not believe him, do you find from the circumstance of the back doors being open, or from any other fact you can recall, that the premises were unlawfully entered?

On this question, which is a most important inquiry, you must weigh all the just inferences bearing upon this point, as derived not only from the witnesses and circumstances I have adverted to, but also from the position of the body of Mrs. Hill when found. It is not disputed that she was discovered in the yard, and it would seem to be clear that she must have been pushed or thrown out of the back window.

The Commonwealth has asked you *whether it is reasonable to suppose that a burglar would waste the moments, precious for the purposes of escape, by carrying the body into the back room, raising the window, and throwing it into the yard?* It is argued that this would not only needlessly prolong his stay upon the scene of his crime, but would, by the noise necessarily created, attract the attention of some inmate of the house. It is also contended that the disposition of the body not only disproves the assertion of a burglary, but that it points to the conclusion that the murder must have been committed by some person residing in the house, and anxious to conceal the crime or to give it the appearance of suicide.

It is for the jury, then, to take a careful review of the whole case at this point.

In support of the allegations of burglary, consider the open back doors, the evidence of Altgelt, and any other facts you can recall.

As against it, you will remember the condition of the doors, shutters, and gates; the absence of marks, footprints, or disturbance; the presence of dogs, persons, and lights in the house, and of neighbours and others outside.

Incidental to this point is the consideration of the question as to what instrument was used in the perpetration of the crime. The Commonwealth alleges that the murder was committed with the poker, which has been exhibited to you.

Sarah Campbell says that it looks like the kitchen poker used in that house, and that it was usually kept hanging by the range. Officer Howard says that Mr. F. A. Morrell picked it up in the yard. Mr. F. A. Morrell corroborates this and says he picked it up lying in the blood or just along side of it; that the blood was one or one and a half feet from the screen and the poker might have been three inches further. A portion of it laid in the blood. Mr. Daniel Doster says that Officer Howard brought it in and some one said, "This is the thing that did the deed." This remark, as I understand the evidence, was made in the presence of the defendant. It is for you to say how this is, and whether the prisoner made any reply.

Dr. Shapleigh tells us that this poker might have caused all the wounds he saw, except the fractures. He also tells us that a human gray hair was attached to it, and that the hair of the deceased was gray. Dr. Levis confirms this statement as to the presence of the hair, and adds that he also found on the poker fragments of wool and cotton and stains of blood. From all this evidence the Commonwealth argues that the poker was the instrument used.

On the other side, Doctors Gross, Maury, Mitchell, Thomas, and Paine have been called to support the allegation of the defendant that the poker was not the weapon employed. Some of them are of opinion that the wounds could not have been inflicted with such an instrument, and others think that if the poker had been used for such a purpose it would have been bent or battered.

You will remember that it is not contended by the Commonwealth that the poker caused the heavy fractures described to you. It is conceded that they were produced by the fall from the second story window to the yard.

You may inquire on this point, if the poker were not the weapon, how came it that the gray hair and the fragments of wool and cotton became attached to the iron? Would they adhere simply because the head of the deceased and her cap were near the poker or on the poker in the yard? And, if so, would a person inflicting the wounds with some other instrument take the poker from the kitchen and put it near or under the corpse? You are to try this case by your common-sense views of the testimony.

The coincidence of the reliable and scientific experts produced by the defendant is entitled to great consideration and respect, but the mere opinions of a college of professors should not outweigh a substantial fact, reliably established and carefully found.

We have thus far considered three of the links of the Commonwealth's case:

First. That this was a murder, and not suicide.

Second. That it was not committed by any person unlawfully entering the premises.

Third. That the poker was the weapon employed in the perpetration of the offence.

Let us proceed to take up the other allegations of the Commonwealth. Having exhibited their theory upon the points already noticed, they now ask you to find that the defendant was the guilty agent in the commission of this offence.

I need hardly remind you here of the importance of this inquiry. All the other matters are of great moment, but this outweighs them all. You must, therefore, keep steadily in view all the presumptions in his favor, and all the rules governing a case of circumstantial evidence, to which I have already called your attention.

It is contended that the blood-stains establish the defendant's guilt. They may be divided into two classes: The spots upon the defendant's clothes, and the other marks of blood.

Referring to the last first in order, the witnesses say that in the sitting room there was a large pool on the floor, and an arc of blood spots on the walls, terminating on the door, which Dr. Shapleigh says must have been a little open. They also describe tracks of blood by drippings, from the sofa through the folding-doors to the window, a smear of blood upon the lower part of the sash, and on the outside of the building; blood had also flowed or fallen on a piece of carpet which ran along near the sofa, and a chair near the sofa was spotted with blood. Traces of blood were also found on the door knobs. Some or all of these are described to you by Dr. Shapleigh, Jno. P. Montgomery, Esq., and Messrs. Doster, Leidy, Howard, Morrell, and Warnock.

Detective Warnock also describes a spot on the inside knob, which, according to his statement, appeared to be a drop of blood, the "centre of which had been cleaned out, but the outlines were perfect." This apparent cleaning of the spot may have been caused by the hands of visitors to the house on the night of the murder. The same witness describes specks of blood on the marble top table, and on the glass of the gas-burner. He says that a drop of blood was also found in the back entry, and another drop on the upper part of a blanket on the bed in defendant's room.

Dr. Levis informs you that the spots on the blanket, oil cloth, and door-knobs were blood. No trace of blood was found near the hydrant or in defendant's basin. A stained towel and piece of linen were found in the slats of the screen in the yard. This is in substance a description of the blood stains on and in the house.

Certain articles of clothing have been produced, and have been given in evidence.

Detective Warnock says that he took the coat, vest, pantaloons, shirt, and boots from the defendant, and that he found the cuffs, collar, and sleeve buttons in the defendant's bedroom. The Commonwealth is bound to satisfy you that these articles belong to the defendant, and were all taken from him or from his room shortly after the occurrence, and that the stains examined by Dr. Levis were then on them. If you have no doubt as to these matters, you must then inquire what these stains are? If, beyond all question, these articles belonged to the defendant, and bore the stains of blood when he was arrested that night, you must then consider what deduction is properly to be drawn therefrom. You are to remember here that if they are consistent with innocence they amount to nothing. To weigh against the defendant they must point to guilt, and to it alone. Let us, then, address ourselves to this important question—to what result do these stains conclusively lead our minds. They, like the body, cannot speak to us. They belong to the class called "mute witnesses," but they have a voice. Examine them and say what is their testimony. Guard yourselves carefully against the conclusions to which the mind is sometimes incautiously led by such appearances, and see here, as elsewhere, that you decide this question solely in the light of your calm judgments and the principles of the law. In answer to questions put to defendant by Officer Howard the defendant said that "the blood came on his white shirt by carrying the old lady in from the yard." At another time, when Lieutenant Connelly questioned him as to the blood on his shirt the defendant made no reply. Detective Warnock says, "I asked him how he got all that blood on the coat and vest. He said, 'By carrying Mrs. Hill in out of the yard.'" He continues, "I asked the defendant how the blood came on his shirt. He said he didn't know."

His explanation, therefore, of the presence of these stains is that he received them in handling the dead body. He has called the physicians I have already named in support of this position. They account for the presence of such stains by the carrying of the corpse and the washing of the head.

But the Commonwealth's counsel contend that this defence cannot avail, because, as they allege, the defendant's white muslin shirt and the collar and cuffs were not on his person when he carried the body of Mrs. Hill from the yard to the kitchen settee, and that these articles were then up stairs in his bed-room and remained there until after his arrest.

This requires us to examine the evidence to ascertain what clothes he wore at the particular time he lifted up the body and while he was bathing its head.

Sarah Campbell says he had on a short, dark coat and pants.

J. P. Montgomery, Esq., states that he had not a good opportunity of observing; that the defendant had on a dark colored coat with large collar, buttoned up. It is Mr. Montgomery's impression that the defendant had no collar on, and no white shirt was noticed by this witness.

Mr. Doster, Mr. Leidy, and Officer Howard, speak of the coat; two of them say it was buttoned up; all of them speak of the undershirt, and of the absence of the white muslin shirt and collar.

Mr. W. H. G. Morrell and Mr. Lord make the same statements. Mr. Doster says the undershirt looked white. Mr. Morrell calls it gray mixed.

In confirmation of this, Officer Howard says that when he told the defendant "to put his cap on, as he was going to take him to the station-house," the defendant said "*he wanted to change his clothes*, and to go up stairs." The officer adds that when they went up stairs, the defendant *put on the white shirt, a black cloth vest, and the same coat he had worn down stairs.* If you believe this evidence you will probably conclude that the defendant had not on the white muslin shirt, collar, or cuffs while he was bathing the head of the body down stairs. If so, and the shirt collar and cuffs had been left up stairs when he came down at Sarah Campbell's call, then it is very clear that all supposition as to the sprinkling of those articles in the act of carrying in or bathing the body is out of the case. You will also remember upon this branch of the case the evidence as to the cap worn by deceased and the position of the spots on the defendant's garments.

There was, it seems, a woollen cap on Mrs. Hill's head. Detective Warnock says he did not see her hair loose on the settee; it appeared to be confined. The coat which was seen buttoned has, according to Dr. Levis, sprinkles of blood *inside.* It is also described as having blood on the sleeve up to the shoulder, soaked and smeared places on the collar, side, and cuff. The stains on the vest, pantaloons, boots, and other articles have also been described to you. It is said that the shirt bosom is sprinkled

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1869.

The Verdict.

THIRTEEN days have been devoted by the Court of Quarter Sessions to hearing the evidence, arguments, and charge in the case of the Commonwealth against George S. Twitchell, Jr. There has probably never been a trial in Philadelphia which secured so great a hold on the public interest. The bloody and unnatural crime of which the prisoner stood convicted, the fortune and somewhat influential connection by which he was backed, and, above all, the belief in the public mind that the potent influence of certain lawyers would, through some device, secure his acquittal, all caused a painful anxiety to be felt. The fact that of late crime has been on the increase, and the conviction that if punishment was not meted out to Twitchell life would become insecure, rendered more momentous the issue. Every device, trick, or quibble of which the case was susceptible was resorted to by the defense. The prisoner's counsel numbered among them the two members of the bar who were, through some fiction of imagination, supposed to possess the power to elude justice in favor of their client. These gentlemen, who are supposed to be the only capable prosecutors in Philadelphia, were for the defense, and a new and untried District Attorney, unacquainted from experience with the workings of the Quarter Sessions, with two assistants, well known as gentlemen and civil lawyers, but never seen at the criminal bar, were all the representatives of the Commonwealth. The jury, after having all the facts, and being nearly deafened with the oratory of the defense, took just thirty-five minutes to consult together, and brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

To this verdict the great voice of public sentiment has said "Amen!" From all classes has the expression of the prisoner's guilt gone up. Every man seemed convinced that he was the real criminal, yet few believed that he would be convicted. This anomalous condition of affairs was due to the belief that the old "ring" influence could receive acquittal on any charge, provided sufficient fees were given. The verdict has shattered that idea, has broken it into pieces, and shows how utterly powerless is any lawyer to combat earnest argument, honesty, and zeal on the part of the Commonwealth's officer. We would look at the decision in two lights: First, as to its justice in regard to Twitchell himself; secondly, in regard to its influence on the public peace. So far as the fairness of the trial was concerned, we have heard but one voice, which commends it as the most fair of any that ever took place in court. The prisoner had every advantage. The Court properly leaned in his favor so as to give him the benefit of a doubt. The prosecuting officer took no unfair advantage, and the charge of Judge Brewster was a model of ability and nicely balanced equity. Whatever had been the impression previous to the verdict, we think the people will confirm the decision of the jury. It must be remembered that the outside public see as *ex parte* the value of the evidence. We read it in the papers in that lifeless style in which it must appear on paper. A condensation of what is said necessarily impairs the effect. But above all the presence of the witness, his manner, air, countenance, and general willingness or unwillingness to testify, are lost to the reader, but are all watched by the jury. Twelve men sworn to deal justly, and devoting all their time to the subject, and that alone, would generally arrive at the truth. But when it is remembered that if one out of the twelve fail to be convinced, the prisoner would be saved, the chances of his escape as against his conviction are at fearful odds. But the public opinion in the present case has all leaned in favor of a conviction. People read the evidence for themselves, weighed it, and the verdict of popular judgment was "guilty." The ingenuity displayed by Furman Sheppard, Esq., assisted as he was most ably by Henry S. Hagert, Esq., and Richard Ludlow, Esq., was of a kind to surprise even those who felt most sanguine of his talents. They have by their management of the case shown themselves rare criminal lawyers, and Mr. Hagert has exhibited a genius as a cross-examiner which is as remarkable as it is rare. Under Mr. Sheppard's administration there will certainly be no lack of the ability which is said to have been monopolized previously in that court. Judge Brewster's charge was a model of impartiality, and was of a character which we expected from a jurist of his intellectual standard.

In regard to the second light in which the verdict must be viewed, namely, the influence on the public peace, we can not over-estimate its importance. There has been an opinion, possibly arising from some good foundation, that no matter what crime a man was guilty of, if he had enough money to secure the services of certain lawyers he could get off. Among the ruffians, blacklegs, gamblers, and all that class of the population, the idea prevailed that $5000 would secure an acquittal. How it was to be done was not accurately known, but such was the prevalent impression. There is no such idea in existence this morning. If a villain meditates a murder which will gain him $20,000, he will hesitate now before he commits it. The day, if it ever existed, when money could influence justice, is passed, and all know the fact.

In any community it is a great public evil, it is a danger of the greatest magnitude, for a feeling to be prevalent that a criminal can escape through the legal influence of any one man or set of men; and the good people breathed freer to-day than they had for years as they found the most convincing proof that no clique or no corruption can delay justice. The convict was rich, defended by all possible influence, and was found guilty. None who are criminals could unite more elements in their favor, but popular and legal judgment alike found him to be the murderer. Every one may at last see in practice the poetic sentiment:—

"Tho' the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Tho' with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all"

Reconstruction and the Incoming Administration.

IT is highly desirable that all the issues arising out of reconstruction should be adjusted by Congress prior to the fourth of March. The interest with which this subject was at one time invested has already greatly diminished, and the whole work is so nearly finished that there is no good reason for procrastination in reference to the few details requiring further legislation. Andrew Johnson will rank in history as the head of a reconstruction administration, and as one who, while shamefully neglecting all the general duties of the Presidential office, failed utterly in achieving the objects which specially engrossed his attention. He virtually tried to suppress Congress, and Congress in turn, notwithstanding the failure of impeachment, has palsied the arm of the Executive and made Presidential vetoes as nugatory as Democratic editorials. The real government of the country has been transferred to Congress to a larger extent than at any former period of national history, the central subject of dispute being reconstruction. Although Andrew Johnson is no longer a foeman worthy of the steel of the famous and favorite Representatives of the people, they owe it to their own dignity and to the loyal interests they have espoused, to complete during his term of office the work they have thus far auspiciously prosecuted, so that he may retire to the aldermanic shades of Greenville so completely foiled at every point that his fate may serve as a perpetual warning to traitorous executives who would betray confiding constituencies and antagonize the American people. Very little further legislation is necessary, but the new safeguards which are required should be promptly established, and an opportunity should be presented to all the States of adopting a uniform system of suffrage. This whole subject should be disposed of while the discussions to which it has given rise are fresh in the memory of the public. It should be finally adjusted now, because the pressing necessity for the consideration of financial topics will presently force it into comparative obscurity. It should be adjusted to complete the victory of Congress, the overthrow of a treacherous President, and the protection of Southern loyalists. But in addition to all these cogent reasons, there is another of equal or even greater importance. It arises from the evident propriety of so arranging the public business that General Grant may be unencumbered with the issues originated by Johnson, and that he may devote his exclusive attention to the important Presidential duties which have recently been sadly neglected, and to such new questions as may demand Executive action. Whatever may be the leading features of General Grant's policy, he can scarcely desire to participate promiscuously in the conclusion of an effete controversy, nor wish that Congress should be engrossed with subordinate features of an adjourned quarrel at a time when their attention may be required by momentous new questions. The Republican party has guided the national destinies through one Presidential term of fierce internal war, through another of reconstruction and antagonism arising from Presidential treachery, and as it is about to enjoy, for the first time, a lease of power under favorable circumstances—peace prevailing, and concord existing between the Executive and Congress—we are anxious that no pains should be spared to ensure the success of this experiment. Let the decks be cleared for General Grant, so that the ship of state may not be overloaded with old ballast when she commences her new voyage. We have an abiding faith that the incoming President will faithfully strive to execute the laws, to collect the revenues, to protect peaceful citizens, to restore tranquility and prosperity, to administer the Government economically, and to cause it to be respected at home and abroad. He will find in the simple duty of reforming the Executive depart ments of the Government a wide field for his energies, and we trust that Congress will evince a disposition to render every possible assistance to his efforts to render the Presidential office once more preëminently useful to the people.

Copyright of Works of Art.

SOME time ago petitions were presented to Congress, signed by many of the best known artists in the country, asking for a protective tariff on foreign works of art imported into the United States. The artists announced it as their desire only to exclude such inferior works as are brought here in large quantities, and sold at prices so low that it was impossible to compete with them, especially as the art tastes of the picture-buying public were not sufficiently cultivated to discriminate between good and bad; that with many a low price was of more consequence than artistic merits; and that the importation of such immense quantities of inferior works exerted a damaging effect, not so much by excluding American pictures from the market, as by deteriorating the public taste. While admitting the force of many of the arguments advanced by the artists, the press of the country, almost without exception, discouraged the idea of a protective tariff on works of art, on account of the impossibility of deciding by legal enactments on the merits of pictures and statues, and because a protective tariff would exclude many meritorious works, and, without benefiting our home artists, it would have a damaging effect on American art.

The artists have now started a new protective movement which we think is in every way worthy of encouragement and support. As the matter now stands, pictures and statues can be copied *ad infinitum*, to the serious injury of the artist's pocket and reputation, and yet he can obtain no redress. Some months ago Mr. Edward Moran wrote a letter exposing the case of a pirated copy of one of his pictures, which was exposed for sale as original; and this instance is but one among many, the best and most popular artists being the greatest sufferers. When an artist sells a work, it is understood, as a matter of courtesy, that he does not cease to control its duplication, unless there is an express understanding to that effect at the time of sale, but beyond the rule of courtesy he has no protection whatever. Since the introduction of photography, especially, the evil they complain of has greatly increased, and by the pirating of their designs they are deprived of a revenue from their works to which they are justly entitled. The chairman of a meeting held a few days ago in New York to consider this subject, very forcibly remarked that "the man who invents a new mouse-trap or flying machine may take out a patent for every part of his invention, but the painter cannot take out a patent for his picture. A sculptor produces a statue, but he cannot patent it. A photographer can take a view of the statue, and inscribe thereon 'entered according to act of Congress,' and if the sculptor were to take a similar view of his own work he would be liable to a suit for infringing on the patent of the photographer."

No reasonable arguments can be urged against the passage of a copyright law for the benefit of artists of every description. No damage to art in general, or American art in particular, would result from such a measure, as in the case of a protective tariff designed to exclude works of art from the country: and as a matter of simple justice, the artists are as much entitled to the benefits of legal protection against the piratical multiplication of their works as the authors are. The copying of pictures and statues by means of photography and chromo-lithography is getting to be an extensive and important business, and the artists certainly ought to share in the profits. We hope that those who are interested will combine and push this matter with energy, and we are confident, if it is properly represented to Congress, that a satisfactory law will be passed. The newspapers of the country are, we believe, without exception anxious to advance the interests of the artists, and, as far as their influence extends, will aid in bringing about the desired reform.

OBITUARY.

Martin W. Bates.

A despatch from Wilmington, Del., announces the death of the Hon. Martin W. Bates, ex-United States Senator, at that place yesterday. Mr. Bates had almost attained the venerable age of eighty-two years, having been borne at Salisbury, Conn., on the 24th of February, 1787. After receiving a good English education, he devoted his attention to medicine, but soon deserted this profession for that of the law. Having removed to the State of Delaware, he entered into political life, serving several times in the State Legislature, and in 1850 as a member of the State Constitutional Convention. On the death of the late John M. Clayton, in 1856, Mr. Bates was elected as a Democrat to the seat in the United States Senate thereby made vacant, and served from the latter part of that year to the end of the unexpired term, in March, 1859, when he was in turn succeeded by the standing disgrace of the State, the Senate, and the country—Willard Saulsbury.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—UNION SERVICES will be held every afternoon at 4 o'clock during the coming Week of Prayer, as follows:—
MONDAY, Jan. 4—Union Meeting at WESTARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH streets. Subject—"Confession and Thanksgiving."
TUESDAY, Jan. 5—BROAD STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets. Subject—"Prayer for Nations and the Extension of Christ's Kingdom."
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE. Subject—"Families, Schools, and Colleges."
THURSDAY, Jan. 7—TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, above Eighteenth. Subject—"Personal Consecration and Activity."
FRIDAY, Jan. 8—FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street below Spruce. Subject—"The Outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and the Evidences of His Special Presence."
SATURDAY, Jan. 9—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, CHESNUT and FIFTEENTH Streets. Subject—"Prayer for Immediate and Multiplied Conversions to God." 1t

HOW SHALL THE MASSES BE reached with the Gospel? Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society, organized in September, 1827. Office No. 1231 CHESNUT street.
The 224th Union Meeting will be held at the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets, on Sabbath Evening, 3d inst., at 7½. Rev. T. W. J. WYLIE, D. D., ex-Governor JAMES POLLOCK, and the General Agent, will address the meeting. Public invited.
Tract Visitors' Monthly Union Meeting for the Second District will be held at the CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and CARPENTER Streets, on Friday Evening at 7½.
Tract for January—"Stop and Think."

DEDICATION SERVICES.—NORTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MASTER Street above Fifteenth. The Church of this congregation will be opened for Divine service on To-morrow (Sabbath) Services will be conducted in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. LAFAYETTE MARKS; in the afternoon at 3 o'clock by the Rev. JOHN B. DALES, D.D.; in the evening at 7½ o'clock by the Rev. JOSEPH P. COOPER, D.D. We cordially invite our friends and the public generally to be present and worship with us on this occasion.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Pastor, Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D. Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The fourth of the series of Sermons on the significant questions of Scripture To-morrow evening. Subject—The Great Problem. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Sabbath Schools of the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be observed To-morrow Afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Church, EIGHTH Street above Arch. Addresses by Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. J. K. F. STITES.

BISHOP SIMPSON WILL PREACH in TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

RUNE IN THE NEW YEAR.—A Sermon of Remembrance and Anticipation will be preached by Rev. Dr. MARSH, To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce. All persons are cordially invited to attend.

REV. FRANK L. ROBBINS IN THE BROADWAY and OXFORD CHURCH To-morrow morning—New Year's sermon. In the evening the fifth of the series. Subject:—"The Soul as Endowed with Capacity for Being Good and for Doing Good."

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth—Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow—new services beginning at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—"The Baptism of Christ."

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, 10½ and 3½. Afternoon—Course on Jonah.

HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH—WILLOW Street, above Twelfth—services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM B. CULLISS. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

"GOD REQUIRETH THE PAST."—By request, Professor DOOLITTLE will repeat his discourse on this subject To-morrow Evening in the church TENTH and FILBERT Streets, at 7½ o'clock.

LUTHERHAUM, TWELFTH AND OXFORD.—Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Lord's Supper: Who May Celebrate It?" 7½, Communion. Pews free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA EDGLYARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. K. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR.
THE GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR
will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1869.

Subscription tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, may be had at the Hall of the Society, Nos. 502, 504 and 506 Cherry street, at Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street, and at the News Stand of the Continental Hotel. PRICE $5.
Extra Ladies' tickets, $1.
Spectators' tickets, 50 cents. 11 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.
The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 2 27 City Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, No. 40 Broadway,
NEW YORK, 28th December 1868.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company will be held at the General Offices of the Company, No. 40 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January next to consider and approve of, or reject, certain contracts entered into with the Erie Railway Company, and the Cincinnati, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railway Company, and for other purposes. The transfer books will remain closed until after the meeting.
W. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY,
1 1 4w Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock clear of Railroad and State Taxes payable on common stock on and after January 2, 1869 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next.
12 29 11t A. HORNER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 1 10t Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 8 wtuTJ13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 11 27. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 22, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT street, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of January next, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to 13th.
12 24 thstu7t C. R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.
An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
12 28 12t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Office No. 406 WALNUT Street, December 26, 1868.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.
An Election for Twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 26 stu3t ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.
An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
12 29 12t WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, RETURN thanks to the Fire Department in general for their valuable service at the fire on the 31st ult., at Broad and Cherry, especially to the Washington Hose Company, for saving valuable papers, etc.
ETTING & CO.
JAMES STEEL & CO.,
HUGH CRAIG & CO.
PHILADELPHIA Jan. 1 1869. 1t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 stJ19

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office No. 2562 GALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869 at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.
12 26 11t CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, December 23, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 29 11t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 243 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 24, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869.
12 28 12t JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Presidents and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M.
12 26 tJ8 JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1868.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
12 21 11t C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec 21, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M.
12 23 wfmtJ 11 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.
NOTICE.—Registered City Warrants, numbering from 6 00 to 7 000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date.
1 1 6t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.

1868—1869.

Let us sing a song, ere we be too late,
About getting through with sixty-eight,
We've come to the close of another year,
And we're glad that sixty-nine is here.

'Twas a prosperous year, and pleasantly passed,
But its closing days are here at last;
Trade's sometimes been brisk and sometimes slack,
But we've always had clothes upon our backs.

But we'll tell it to all folks, far and near,
That the greatest wonder of all the year
Is how ROCKHILL & WILSON continue to keep
Such excellent clothing, so wondrous cheap.

ROCKHILL & WILSON sell clothes so fine
For the New Year, eighteen sixty-nine,
Through the winter's cold and the summer's heat,
At their Big Brown Store on Chesnut street,

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU!!
AND
GOOD CLOTHES FOR YOU!!
AT
MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES FROM YOU!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

If you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

It by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you something more dangerous may happen, such as *Palsy*, Dimness of Sight, and other alarming nervous affections, then Marshall's Elixir, by giving tone and strength to your system, restores you to perfect health.

Whenever food which should be digested remains in the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the want of that principle which would render it easy of digestion, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be radically cured of Dyspepsia.

The stomach being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1·00 per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Phila.

M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists,
12 23 tf PROPRIETORS.

A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR, AND MANY HAPPY RETURNS.
In tendering the compliments of the season, the undersigned would inform his patrons that during January special efforts will be made to close out remnants, odds and ends, etc., preparatory to taking stock in February.
Very liberal concessions from the usual low prices will be made in selling balances of lots.
With the return of the Sewing season, Ladies will find
PLAID CAMBRIC, PLAID NAINSOOK, SOFT CAMBRIC,
JONES' extra wide and heavy
FRENCH FINISH CAMBRICS,
And a general assortment of Foreign White Goods, together with Tape Trimmings, Magic Ruffling, Metternich Daisy, Coventry, and Sandringham Ruffings, and all kinds of Lace Edgings for trimming garments.
With the return of the party season, ladies will find FRENCH, SWISS, AND TARLETAN MUSLIN for Dresses.
GAUZE AND YARD-WIDE SILK ILLUSIONS, COTTON, MECHLIN, AND BRUSSELS NET for Ruffling
HAMBURG EDGING, INSERTING, AND FLOUNCING.
A very large stock, from which to make selections at low prices.
MUSLIN GUIPURE BANDS.
Open as lace, strong as muslin; very desirable.
At JONES'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1t

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Colored Woollen Tidies, very beautiful.
White Applique Lace Tidies, many sizes.
Nottingham Lace Tidies, all sizes.
Three Lace Collars, large assortment.
Black Lace Veils, from 18 cents to $3.
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies.
Wrought Linen Setts.
MARSEILLES COLLET SETS.
3 pieces one large, 2 smaller, 31 cents a set: same goods are selling for 50 cents a set in our immediate neighborhood. "Strange, but true."
GENTLEMEN'S COLORED BORDER LINEN SIDEBITS.
We have about 20 dozen of these very superior ready-hemmed 50 cent Handkerchiefs left
HEMMED AND EMBROIDERED LAWN BORDERS.
We have 50 dozen of those 25 cent Handkerchiefs left (of which we retailed last season 120 Handkerchiefs in three days previous to Christmas); greatest bargains ever offered, at
WORNE'S
1t Lace and Embroidery Store, No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 35 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

WORKS OF ART.

WORKS OF ART.

MEMORIAL BRONZES
TO
WASHINGTON
AND
LAFAYETTE,
AT
BAILEY & COMPANY'S,
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
tu th s PHILADELPHIA.

CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
His last important Picture, and the best and most comprehensive view of the
GREAT FALL,
On Exhibition for a Short Time.
Admission, 25 Cents.
EARLES' GALLERIES
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu8mdp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REMOVAL.
C. J. PRICE
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 723 SANSOM STREET,
Directly opposite his old stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books and Periodicals, Etc.,
TO ORDER.
A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand.
The choicest new publications received as issued.
Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order weekly by steamer. English and German Chromos in great variety. 12 28 6t

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found all the English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume. 10 6t No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m thp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name or firm of W. F. POTTS, SON & CO., and will continue the Iron and Steel business at the old stand, No. 1225 MARKET Street, Philadelphia, heretofore conducted by W. F. POTTS.
W. F. POTTS,
C. W. POTTS,
W. H. HIBBERD.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1869. 1 1 6t*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 19

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 8tf No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS'. PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 tuths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—SHOWY STORE, WITH GOOD Cellar, No. 424 N. EIGHTH Street. Good Business Location. Rent moderate. 11 23 6t*

MOTTET'S
PURE OLIVE OIL,
IMPORTED BY
RICHARD H. WATSON,
No. 25 South FRONT Street,
12 21 mws12t4p PHILADELPHIA
SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons as "Juliet."

Last evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons appeared as "Juliet," and acted the part very decidedly better than any we have yet seen her undertake and she more than confirmed the good opinion we had formed of her abilities. Mrs. Siddons' very faulty elocution will detract from the effect of her best efforts, and we cannot too earnestly recommend her to correct her deficiencies in this respect as soon as possible. Last evening she did not sing her sentences as much as on former occasions, but throughout the play she spoke too rapidly, and many passages which a more consummate artist would have delivered so as to reveal all the inner meaning of the poetry were slurred over in a manner that deprived them of all force. Although Mrs. Siddons missed many good points, she is to be commended for giving an earnest, thoughtful, and impassioned personation of a very difficult character. As in the case of her "Rosalind" and "Beatrice," she seemed to be, to a certain extent, unable to give adequate expression to her own ideal, but we can conscientiously say that no actress who has played "Juliet" on the Philadelphia stage for a long time past has approached so near the true Shakespearian standard. The balcony scene in the second act, where "Juliet" confesses her love for "Romeo," was charmingly performed, and throughout all the subsequent portions of the play she acted with a grace, feeling, and real power that we were not prepared for. Her soliloquies were in the main well delivered, although in these Mrs. Siddons showed too much disposition to declaim rather than act, and sought to be emphatic by flourishing her arms and striking attitudes rather than by speaking her lines with proper emphasis. The only portion of the programme, however, to which we feel inclined to take serious exception was "Juliet's" soliloquy previous to drinking "Friar Lawrence's" sleeping potion. Much of this was pure rant; and the words,

"Oh, look! methinks I see my cousin's ghost
Seeking out Romeo, that did spit his body
Upon a rapier's point. Stay, Tybalt stay!

was accompanied by a start and a scream, and a pointing of the finger, as if she actually beheld "Tybalt's" ghost before her, and, retreating from it, she staggered up the stage to her bed, and placing the vial to her lips, exclaimed, "Romeo, I come! This do I drink to thee!" Mrs. Siddons was rewarded by a round of applause for this; but it was in excessive bad taste, and we advise her to study out the passage anew, and see if she cannot develop a better meaning from it.

Mrs. Siddons will conclude her engagement here this evening, and in bidding her farewell we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that we shall see her again. We have given fair, honest, and candid opinions about her acting, and we feel conscious that we have done her no injustice by commenting on her deficiencies. Fair criticism never damaged any artist of real merit, and real merit Mrs. Siddons undoubtedly possesses. She has all the advantages of youth, great beauty, and very engaging and ladylike manners, and if she will consent, as we believe she will, to take into consideration well-meant hints from before the curtain, there is nothing that we can see in the way of her becoming one of the most popular actresses of the day. We believe that, with all her defects, she would have made a hit at one of the regular theatres; and we earnestly recommend her, if she visits this locality again, to avoid the Academy of Music, as one of the worst places in the country for purely dramatic exhibitions, and where artists of greater popularity, culture, and ability than herself have failed to achieve the success that was due to their talents.

Last evening Mr. J. C. Dunn played the part of "Mercutio" in a very creditable manner, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins made a good representative of the "Nurse." Mr. Harkins has done nothing in this city equal to his "Benedick" in *Much Ado About Nothing*, and he can scarcely be said to have acted "Romeo" at all. That Mr. Harkins could perform the part better, we believe, but an insuperable obstacle to his success last evening was that he did not KNOW his lines. Mr. C. T. Parsloe is entitled to credit for trying to make something of the small part of "Peter," and his byplay during the conference between the "Nurse" and "Romeo" in the street showed that there was some fun in him.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Orange Girl* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the last performances of the circus troupe will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Daly's drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be given this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Scott Siddons will give a farewell performance this evening. The *Stranger* and *King Rene's Daughter* are announced.

AT THE AMERICAN an attractive variety entertainment will be given this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *The Marriage by Lanterns* and *The Waterman* will be given this evening, for the last time, by Miss Susan Galton and troupe.

MCEVOY'S NEW "HIBERNICON" will be exhibited this evening at Concert Hall.

CARL SENTZ, and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will perform the "Children's Symphony" this afternoon at Musical Fund Hall.

"LA COTERIE CARNIVAL."—We most cordially invite the attention of our readers to the above-named *bal masque*, announced to be given at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 11, 1869. To say that it will be under the direction of Messrs. Acel and Risley is to guarantee its success, those gentlemen having brought to their task all the energy and taste, improved and strengthened by experience which have characterized their former efforts in the same direction. The stage and auditorium of the Academy will be beautifully decorated, the brilliant chandeliers will diffuse their pleasant light, the music will lull the senses into a sweet repose, and the smiles of beauty make captur the hearts of its attending beaux. With such attractions offering, we cannot wonder at the rapidity with which the subscription list is filling up. If any of our readers who desire to attend have neglected to procure cards of admission, they had better repair their fault before it gets too late, else they may be disappointed.

CITY ITEMS.

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Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 690 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MODERN HUMORISTS.—Nasby, whose orthography is daily becoming more peculiar and mixed up, has determined to go to "Noo York," where "Democrisy flurishes like a green ba tree." Mark Twain is now personating the "Wickedest Man" in the Butcher Region, Nevada, where he is successfully stripping John Allen of all his notoriety. George Francis Train is by this time startling Omahalans with his Fenianic harangues, in which sententiousness and nonsense are judiciously mixed. Alter is daily playing practical (and benevolent) jokes on the community, by selling the very best of coal at the most moderate of rates. His large yard at No. 907 N. Ninth street is the scene of constant activity.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

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SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston Holloway & Cowden.

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MARRIED.

SCHURCH—HEINE—On December 30, 1868, by the Rev. R. J. Carson, SAMUEL SCHURCH, Jr., to Miss MARIE L. HEINE, all of this city.

DIED.

HALL.—On the morning of the 29th instant, ROBERT S. HALL, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1121 Girard street. Services at St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets. **

LONGACRE.—On the afternoon of the 1st instant, JAMES B. LONGACRE in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral to take place from Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Vine street below Thirteenth, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. * *

PEASE.—On the 1st instant, LULIE, daughter of James C. and Mary D. Pease, aged 11 years and 8 months.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 4th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her parents' residence, Germantown.

SELLERS.—On the morning of the 1st instant, MARY B., wife of Jos. J. Sellers, in the 33d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 732 N. Sixteenth street, on Second-day, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Darby. **

STERRETT.—On Wednesday, the 30th of December, JAMES B. STERRETT.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 411 Green street, on Monday morning, January 4, at 10 o'clock. ***

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Handsome Lace Border Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, at 75c., $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, and $2.
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Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction, cut by measurement. 12 21 1m sp

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AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCIV.

Seeing the Old Year Out,
How our Fred did it at a *watch*-meeting.

And Seeing the New Year In.
How he did it at a meeting without the "watch."

NAUTICAL DESCRIPTION OF A QUADRILLE.—A sailor, while explaining the third figure of a quadrille to his messmate, thus described it:—"You first heave ahead," said he, "and pass your adversary's yard-arm, regain your berth on the other tack in the same order, take your partner in line, back and fill, and then fall on your keel, and bring up with your partner: she then manœuvres ahead, off alongside of you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line, make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself, regain your place the best way you can, and let go your anchor."

When Theodore Hook was asked for a donation to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, he replied that he had no money to give away; but if they sent him a Jew, he would try and convert him. This was not quite what the Society required, and Hook never heard from them again.

A gentleman named Rose, having a daughter, named her "Wild," as in his opinion "Wild Rose" was a pretty conceit for a name. But when she grew up, and married a man named Bull, the combination of her Christian and surnames took the conceit out of the old man.

Ye Monthe of January.

Our artist in this sketch of St. Aquarius has represented a wide-mouthed Jug, out of which flow the waters that have been corked up so long to mingle again in the stream of common citizenship. The other Mug represents "a party by the name of Johnson."

A public speaker, in dealing with "the modern physical degeneracy of women," exclaimed "We must take good care of our grandmothers, *for we shall never get any more!*"

We frequently hear of our generals capturing, "pieces of artillery." "What's the use of capturing 'pieces?'" says Mrs. Partington; "why not capture whole ones?"

The Young Man who Wasn't Invited Out to Dinner Yesterday.

A gentlemen entered an omnibus not long since, carrying with him a bag, which he placed on the seat beside him. Soon after a young woman took the adjoining seat. After bestowing frequent looks of surprise and indignation at her neighbor, who remained perfectly unconscious of her disquietude, she suddenly sprang upon her feet, and exclaiming "Insolent!" gave him a couple of sound boxes on the ear. The assaulted one at length ventured to ask why he had become the recipient of these favors. "You pinched me," exclaimed the lady, furiously. The gentleman made no reply, but, looking under the seat, brought to light a magnificent live lobster, which had escaped from the bag.

Creditors are like corns: they are always reminding one where the shoe pinches. The only way to get rid of them is to cut them—and that won't prevent them coming again.

What a comedy of grief is that performed by sympathetic undertakers! Their motto should be "Hearse and Behearse."

A WELCOME ROBBER—The man who takes your part.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGE.—A professor was explaining, in a young ladies' school in France, the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every six years. "Thus Mademoiselle F.," said he, addressing a pretty blonde with a wide-awake face, "in six years you will be no longer Mademoiselle F." "I hope so," replied the unsophisticated, casting down her eyes.

A Frenchman recently visiting New York was afflicted with a bad cold, and not being very good at English referred to his dictionary. Seeing that cough was English for his complaint, and that plough was pronounced plow, he supposed they were alike. Finding that box and chest were the same, he applied to the doctor, "Toctor, I haf vun cow on my pox, and I vant one chest of pills for to cure him!" We left just then.

A gentleman was trout-fishing on the sides of "Old Saddleback," a mountain in the interior of Maine, a hundred miles from the coast. Supposing himself ten miles from a village, and half as far from a house, he was surprised by hearing the blows of an axe. Soon he came to a small clearing, where the proprietor of the axe surveyed him with some curiosity. "Hallo, stranger, where be you from?" "I'm from New York." "From New York! Why, I should think you would hate to live so fur off."

"PRESENTATION.—President Johnson was today presented with a fine hickory cane, cut from Lookout Mountain. It has a gold head appropriately inscribed. The giver is an old personal friend of the President."

A very appropriate present, seeing how soon Mr. Johnson will have to "walk."

A STREAM OF MUSIC.—A little boy, on coming home from church, where he had seen a person performing on an organ, said to his mother, "Oh, mammy, I wish you had been at church to-day to see the fun! A man was pumping music out of an old cupboard!"

Why is a rhinoceros like one of the Indians of the Six Nation tribes? Because he's a tusky-rearer (Tuscarora).

A Victim of Self-Measurement.

Simkins, living in the country, had ordered a fine New Year's suit of clothes from a fashionable tailor, who advertises a system of self-measurement. Simkins, following the directions (as he understood them), on New Year's morning receives his suit. The above is the result.

A very little boy, after giving everybody a goodnight kiss, kneeled at his mother's side to say his evening prayer. His mother had that day been teaching him the piece commencing "You'd scarce expect one of my age," etc., and it appears that these verses were running in his mind. He commenced the prayer as follows:—"Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray the Lord my soul to keep; if I should chance to fall below Demosthenes or Cicero, don't view me with a cricket's eye—" "Stop, stop!" said his mother; "that isn't a part of the prayer." "Yes, it is," the little fellow replied; "yes, it is, mamma; don't view me with a cricket's eye."

Birds in their little nests agree that they do not reciprocate when they hear man "woulding he were a bird." They lay six eggs to one man would not know how to fly if he had wings.

HOW TO PREVENT A CONSPIRACY FROM LEAKING OUT.—Let the plot thicken.

On account of the stringency of the Mayor's order against "blowing horns" on New Year's Eve, the "boys" had to adopt a plan like the above to avoid any objections on the part of the authorities.

A talented young African, of the boot-black persuasion, while dancing like St. Vitus over a customer's boots the other day, observed a neighbor poring wisely over a newspaper, whereupon he addressed him thus:—

"Julius, what de debel you lookin' at dat paper fur? You can't read."

"Go 'way, fellah!" replied the other, indignantly; "guess I can read. I'se big 'nuff fur dat."

"Big 'nuff!" retorted the first one, scornfully. "Dat ain't nuffin. A cow's big 'nuff to catch a mice, but she can't do it."

A MATTER OF COURSE.—The ex-queen of Spain fled from San Sebastian in the railway train; and not, as has been suggested by a correspondent, in a "Spanish *fly*!"

A man of spirit can always keep his head out of water; but a coward in difficulties sinks in spirits and water.

"The divinity that hedges a king" must have great confidence to back any one to win in the Bourbon Race.

Cæsar's Soliloquy.

"Lor! old eighteen sixty-eight hab bin a dreffal year to dis chile: um golly glad to whitewash him out."

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

FAIR PLAY; OR, THE TEST OF THE LONE ISLE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This novel was originally published in the New York *Ledger* under a different title. The present name has been adopted by Mrs. Southworth as an antithesis to "Foul Play," and although she rather elaborately exonerates Messrs. Reade and Boucicault from the charge of plagiarism, it is suggestive of the idea that she demands fair play for her own production at the hands of the public. Mrs. Southworth claims that her work was published in the London *Journal* in 1865 and 1866; that "Foul Play was first published in 1868; and that the situation of the shipwrecked lovers on a solitary island, "which has been called the most beautiful and original part of each story," originated with her.

Those who will read the two stories will scarcely consider the authors of "Foul Play" as guilty of plagiarism. They may or may not have borrowed the idea from Mrs. Southworth but beyond the bare idea there is scarcely anything in common between the island life of the lovers in the two books. The characters and the whole manner of treating the subject are essentially different. Mrs. Southworth's story is interesting, but it seems to us that there is a little humbuggery in her choice of a title.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Hand of Jesus," by Rev. J. Chaptin, D. D. Published by Andrew F. Graves, Boston. This is a collection of religious meditations in prose and verse, which will doubtless find appreciative readers. The volume is handsomely printed and bound.

—From the same house we have received Charles Wentworth Dilke's "Greater Britain," published by Harper & Brothers. We noticed the Lippincott edition of this work a few weeks ago, and it is therefore only necessary for us to commend it at this time as an interesting record of travel by an Englishman who knew how to divest himself of his insular prejudices, and to use his eyes and ears for the discovery of facts upon which to base his speculations. Mr. Dilke's account of the United States is particularly worthy of attention, for it is written in a fair and impartial spirit that other English travellers would do well to imitate.

—"Oscar Bertrand" is the title of a novel by Miss M. E. Braddon, published by Robert M. DeWitt, New York. It is written in the usual Braddonian style, and there is no likelihood that it will lack admirers.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 20.

Origin of the Trouble Between Turkey and Greece.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Feeling Entertained Towards Mr. Johnson.

From the London Times.

It is not for us to enter into the differences of opinion which are said to have arisen among Americans with respect to the manner in which Mr. Johnson has discharged his mission; and it may be worth while to observe that, with one discreditable exception which we shall presently notice, there has been nothing in our reception of Mr. Johnson which has had the slightest reference to their political disputes. He has been received and welcomed by all classes as the Minister of the United States. He was not selected by us, but was commissioned by them. We have certainly not been disposed to regret their choice, but whoever they might have sent would have been received here in a similar spirit and with similar unanimity. We gladly seized the opportunity of expressing to their representative the sincere friendship we feel towards them; and if some persons have joined in that expression who in former times have been thought to display a different feeling, it is only a sign that now at least we are unanimous in our friendly disposition. Had we, indeed, displayed any distrust of Mr. Johnson, the Americans would have had good reason to complain. He is the accredited Minister from their Government, and a slight to him would be a public slight to them. Mr. Johnson has himself placed the matter in a very proper light in a letter we publish elsewhere. Some workmen connected with the Reform League have invited him to dinner; but in consequence of the discussions in America to which we have alluded, a division of feeling arose among them, and they have withdrawn the invitation. They were not even content with this piece of rudeness, but must needs tell Mr. Johnson, in plain words, of a supposed hostility towards him of a majority of Americans. To this he justly replies that "he denies the right of any class of persons in this country, many or few, to question that he is a representative of the Government and people of the United States; and he objects, if possible, more decidedly that any such impression constitutes even the semblance of excuse for any act of discourtesy towards him officially." Mr. Johnson is fortunate in escaping from contact with persons who are obviously ignorant of the manners of gentlemen. But their insult to the United States Ambassador is of more importance than their rudeness to Mr. Johnson. He is not mistaken, however, in supposing that this committee represent nobody but themselves, and that the working-class are in accord with all other classes in the respect with which they desire to treat any one who may hold his office. Before Mr. Coningsby and his friends take upon themselves again to interfere in public matters we trust they will acquaint themselves with the rules both of ordinary society and of official courtesy. We repeat that, so long as Mr. Johnson is the accredited Minister of the United States we treat him with the most unqualified trust as their representative; and unless the Americans are displeased at our entertaining a friendly feeling towards themselves, they have no reason to be displeased with our reception of their minister.

Origin of the new Difficulty between Turkey and Greece.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from its correspondent at Athens, dated the 10th inst., in which the immediate origin of the present difficulty is pointed out. According to this writer the government of M. Bulgares, wishing to gain popularity, and feeling the necessity of bringing the expensive business of feeding an insurrection in the Cretan mountains to an end in one way or another at any risk, began lately to patronize open attacks on Turkey. A large corps of adventurers, paid in advance and equipped at the public expense, but called volunteers, was collected at Athens. Bands of these men, dressed in a new uniform devised for the occasion, were seen walking about the streets of the capital as if to attract attention to the expedition. Their leader, Petropoulakes, who headed an expedition to Crete a year ago, drove past the residence of the Ottoman Minister displaying a Greek flag from the coach box, and attended, as the Greek papers say, by 150 followers in the new uniform. Groups of the adventurers in their new uniforms passed also at intervals before the Ottoman and British Legations for two days. When they went down to the Piræus to embark, they were attended by a band of music, and cheered by crowds of of admirers.

It was said that the Government had supplied Colonel Petropoulakes with 120,0000 drachmas for this expedition, and that he had 1000 men ready to join him in Maina. At Syra, report said that the Government had 60,000 drachmas for fitting out the Enosis and Crete as armed cruisers, and supplied them with Armstrong guns and ammunition from the arsenal at Nauplia and the dock-yard at Poros. M. Bulgares, who is Minister of the Interior, as well as Prime Minister, had also refused, when solicited by Photiades Bey, the Turkish Minister, to send a police force to protect the Cretan families at Argosa and Ægina who desired to return to their homes, but were intimidated by armed mobs. The Ottoman Government could not overlook this open hostility. Photiades Bey, who is a man of talent, a Greek, and a sincere friend of Christian progress and good government in the East, was ordered to demand from the Greek Government a direct assurance that it would prevent the departure of the troops from Maina, and the armed blockade-runners from Syra, and in future give due protection to the Cretan families that wished to embark for Crete. In case the Government refused to give this assurance the Minister was ordered to break off all relations with King George's Government and quit Athens on the 13th inst. At the same time he was to inform the Hellenic Government that in case of a rupture the peoples of the Ottoman Empire would be closed against Greek vessels, and all Greek subjects would be ordered to depart from Turkey within a fixed term. The writer then proceeds to show by quotations from the Greek papers the spirit in which these demands of Turkey were received. The Greeks (he says) generally argue that all the European powers, except Russia, dread the opening of the Eastern question. They have manifested their terror by the vacillation of their conduct during the Cretan insurrection, and when their advice was not listened to they announced that they would leave to Turkey alone the whole responsibility of the course it adopted. On the whole, it is evident that the Greeks persuade themselves they are entitled to act as they have acted, and they believe confidently that the protection of the three great powers will save them from any disastrous consequences that might result from a rupture with the Ottoman Government.

Conviction of the Brodhead Murderers

STROUDSBURG, Jan. 1.—Last evening Judge Barrett delivered his charge to the jury in the Gap murder case. It was able and frank, and pointed directly towards the evidence. About 9:30 P. M. the case was given to the jury, with instructions to have the court-house bell rung in case they found a verdict before 12 o'clock. At 11:45 the bell rang, and the house was crowded. The prisoners were brought into court, and the Judge announced the verdict as found by the jury—the prisoners are guilty of murder in the first degree. Sentence has not yet been given.

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WM. M. CHRISTY,

THIRD Street, Above Dock.

DIARIES FOR 1869.

Full Assortment of Clayton's and other Celebrated Publishers' Make of

DIARIES.

JUST RECEIVED,

200 Reams of Fine Letter Paper,

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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Fine Pens, Knives, Pocket Books, Gold Pens, Playing Cards, Etc. Etc.,

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Blank Book Manufacturer,

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12 29 tuthsst ABOVE DOCK.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 25 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

EXTRA

FINE FURNITURE.

Latest Designs—Superior Make and Finish.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

French Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers,

No. 1435 CHESNUT Street,

12 2 wmslm PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD ESTATE.

In compliance with the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the estate:—

I

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the "Improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue."

	Par Value.
United States ten-forty five per cent. Loan	$4,000 00
City of Philadelphia, 5 per cent. Loan	7,000 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free from tax	$144,200
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	54,100
	198,300 00
City Gas 6 per cent. Loan	10,000 00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania	4,400 00
42 shares preferred stock Union Canal Company	2,100 00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	1,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent.	252,195 34
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent.	2,350 00

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund 1868:—

United States Five-twenties, 6 per cent. Loan	$2,556 00
United States Ten-forties, 5 per cent. Loan	10,700 00
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. Loan	4,300 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax	$140,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, taxable	22,300 00
	162,800 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent.	1,933 54
Loan to Franklin Institute	1,000 00
100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company	10,000 00
2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company	110,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent. received for interest	211 68
408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., 50 each	20,400 00
102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co., received as dividends	5,100 00
1 certificate Schuylkill Navigation Co., Boat Loan, 7 per cent., received as dividend	6,600 00
2 shares of stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Co.	200 00
1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Co.	100 00
1 bond for loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.	10,000 00
1 bond for interest on loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Co.	900 00
Supposed to be of no value:—	
4000 shares of stock Danville & Pottsville Railroad Co.	
4 " " Centre Bridge Co.	
1 " " Philadelphia Domestic Society.	
16 " " Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike road.	
1 " " Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike road.	
1 " In the newspaper called "Le Courrier des Etats Unis."	
	$9,382 05

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and room-keepers" in the city of Philadelphia:—

1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, six per cent.	$9,089 37
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1832, six per cent., received for interest	272 68
	$9,362 05

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received in part from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

United States loan 1881, six per cent.	$7,000 00
City of Philadelphia six per cent. loan, free of tax	19,100 00
Cash interest received	2 866 82
Balance in loan and cash	$19,966 82

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1868:—

Balance in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1868	$54,491 82
Cash received for rent of real estate	233 458 73
" " collieries	109,241 46
" " real estate in Schuylkill county	295 00
Cash received, leases for cutting timber	3,947 88
Cash received from city loans, for interest	22,157 85
Cash received from United States five twenty 6 per cent. loan, interest	209 12
Cash received from United States ten-forty 5 per cent. loan interest	1,099 00
Cash received from United States loan, 1881, 6 per cent. interest	582 23
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation boat loan, interest	14,368 44
Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation loan, interest	419 10
Cash received from Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend	484 00
Cash received from Philadelphia Exchange Company stock, dividend	400 00
Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. loan, interest	570 00
Cash received from Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Road Company	22 00
Cash received from Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock, dividend	2,295 00
Cash received from damages for land taken in vicinity of League Island	15,185 38
Cash received from taxes refunded in Schuylkill county	1,060 80
Cash refunded by Reading Railroad Company, weighmaster's charge	50 00
	$460,324 71

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils:—

ESTATE.

Water rent	$1,914 35
Taxes	4,844 87
Salaries	6,737 54
Lands out of the county	50 998 01
Permanent improvements	1,885 07
General repairs to real estate	13 697 21
Inside painting	2,191 50
Outside painting and glazing	2 548 64
Paper and hanging	3,853 05
Annuities	600 00
Miscellaneous expenses	5,889 16
Altering No. 1111 Chesnut street	4,981 40
Altering No. 19 South Fifth street	338 25
Altering Nos. 1115 and 1117 Chesnut street	16,995 00
Altering No. 132 South Third street	4,999 02
Lighting Delaware avenue with gas	1,205 60
Purchase of fuel	505 62
Investment in City loan	15,185 38
Purchase of title in Schuylkill county	14,158 81
	$212,228 27

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$109,927 51	
Committee on Instruction	21,477 90	
Committee on Accounts	3,099 70	
Committee on Library	399 44	
Committee on Discipline and Discharge	268 33	
Committee on Admission	20 00	
Committee on Manual Labor	455 15	
	$135,648 50	$346,875 86
December 31, 1868—Balance in the Treasury		$112,447 85
Balance by City Treasurer's account	$116,182 68	
Warrants not taken in	3 735 03	
		$112,447 85

Office of the Girard Estate,
Philadelphia, December 31, 1868.
CHARLES S. SMITH,
1 1 3t Superintendent Girard Estate.

THE "CLARENDON,"

No. 1516 CHESNUT STREET,

Having met with the most flattering success since its opening, the undersigned assures the public that nothing will be left undone to merit a continuance of the first-class patronage of ladies and gentlemen. All the delicacies of the market will be served at the saloon or at private residences, with promptness and on the most reasonable terms. Orders for dinners, suppers, and general catering attended to.

12 22 tuthsstp TOMPKINS & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS,

WILL BE OPEN FOR SKATING IN A FEW DAYS

It is the LARGEST and most SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT RINK in the American continent, and is being fitted up and furnished in a style that will make it THE SKATING RINK OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT CANADIAN SKATERS,

THE MEAGHER BROTHERS,

WHO CREATED SUCH A SENSATION IN PHILADELPHIA LAST WINTER, HAVE BEEN ENGAGED AT A GREAT EXPENSE and will

Give Exhibitions of their Wonderful Skill in Skating

ON THE DAY AND EVENING OF THE OPENING, AND EVERY DAY AND EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SEASON AND COUPON TICKETS for sale at E. O. STONE'S & CO.'S, No. 607 MARKET Street, and at WILLIAMS & WOODWARD'S, No. 922 CHESNUT Street.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Gentleman's Season Ticket	$10 00
Lady's Season Ticket	5 00
Children's Tickets	3 00
Coupon Tickets (20 admissions)	5 00
Single Admissions each	50 cents

THE RINK WILL BE OPEN MORNING, AFTERNOON, AND EVENING.

1224 tf J. W. FOSTER, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SCOTT-SIDDONS'

FAREWELL APPEARANCE IN PHILADELPHIA

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan. 2, at 8,

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
(By request)
KING RENE'S DAUGHTER
AND
THE STRANGER.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS, $1. FAMILY CIRCLE 25 CENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 2,
POSITIVELY THE LAST OF
THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
THE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
comprising the
BEST CIRCUS TALENT
IN AMERICA.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE, 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE, 25 CENTS.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE, 25 CENTS.
CHILDREN, 15 CENTS. DOORS OPEN AT ONE O'CLOCK.
THIS (Saturday) NIGHT,
FAREWELL NIGHT
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF THE
CIRCUS TROUPE,
Evenings, Admission 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Jan 2,
AND THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
The original, thrilling, and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
Prologue—THE ROSE OF THE ORANGE GIRL.
Act I.—AN UNEVENTFUL CHRISTMAS EVE.
Act II—THE CHRISTMAS REVELS.
Act III—THE ORANGE GIRL HAPPY.
To commence with the laughable farce of
UP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Notice is respectfully given that early application is necessary to obtain places to witness the thrilling and attractive drama of
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STORY.
CHAIRS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING
crowds the house nightly.
NEW YEAR WEEK AT THE ARCH.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
Augustine Daly's great local play,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
Every scene new, by Hawthorne, Fetters, and John Wiser.
New machinery by Furze and assistants.
A great cast. Secure your seats.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET below Arch.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....J. C. GREGORY
Pronounced success of the SUSAN GALTON COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT—New Opera by Offenbach,
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS,
and Charles Dibdin's ballad opera, THE WATERMAN SUSAN GALTON and Comic Opera Company appearing. Prices 50, 75, and 25 cents. Secure seats at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street, or box office. Commence at 7 45.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL
will take place on
FRIDAY, January 1,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
Doors open at 3. Associate members can procure extra tickets at the office of the Society, No. 1102 Chesnut street. Also at Horticultural Hall at the time of rehearsal. 12 31

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door and at principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTGOMERY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

CHESNUT ST. RINK ASSOCIATION

2060 SHARES ... $100 EACH.

PRESIDENT—HON. JOSEPH T. THOMAS
TREASURER—B. HAMMETT.
DIRECTORS
WM. G. MOORHEAD, JOHN FALLON,
MATTHEW BAIRD, B. HAMMETT,
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HON. J. T. THOMAS, LUTHER DOCK,
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A LIMITED AMOUNT OF STOCK FOR SALE.

The Company who own the

SPLENDID NEW SKATING RINK,

Corner of CHESNUT and TWENTY-THIRD Streets

have instructed us to offer a limited amount of the stock for sale in shares of One Hundred Dollars each. A large amount of money has been expended in the erection of this building, which is 200 by 110 feet. The main hall is 56 feet high. It is confidently expected that the Rink will be ready for use on Christmas Day.

Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

Concerts, Church Fairs, Festivals, Conventions, Agricultural Exhibitions, etc.

It is understood that numerous institutions of a similar character, in various parts of the country have been quite remunerative, and it is confidently believed that this will not prove an exception.

Further particulars can be obtained at our office.

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BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
12 17 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

[Continued from the Third Page.]

must consider this along with the other evidence in the cause.

Good character is not only decisive in favor of a defendant, where a doubt exists, but it may be of such worth as to raise of itself the doubt which entitles the accused to an acquittal. Its precise weight in each case is a question, like all other facts, exclusively for the jury.

You have heard from me that you are to give to the defendant at each stage of your inquiries and at the conclusion of your deliberations the benefit of every reasonable doubt.

This does not mean that you are to speculate as to whether a matter established to your satisfaction may not be otherwise. It means that you are to take nothing for granted upon mere assertion, and it means further than this, that where you honestly hesitate upon the question whether certain evidence establishes a given proposition, when your minds after mature deliberation and earnest effort to arrive at the truth cannot come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the existence of a certain fact, or as to its effect, then the doubt belongs to the defendant. The difficulty must be suggested by the case and not by your imagination. If the beam wavers, then the doubt is thrown into the defendant's scale, but you must not so hold the balance as to create tremor.

You may possibly wish to fix the precise time of the murder. I have analyzed the testimony on this point thus:

Sarah Campbell says she left Mrs. Hill's house about 3 P. M. In the evening she was at the house of a friend, in Lombard street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. It struck 9 o'clock a few minutes before she left. She probably reached Tenth and Pine about 25 minutes past 9.

Frederick H. Weaver, the watchman, was going to his bank, and at 20 minutes of 10 o'clock he saw a woman pull the next-door bell. The murder had then been discovered.

John P. Montgomery, Esq., took tea at 6¼; remained in the dining-room, adjoining the scene of the murder to the north, until five minutes past 9. He then went to his bed-room; commenced to read, and had read about half an hour when he heard a knock at his door.

Mr. Doster and Mr. Channing Leidy were coming down Tenth street about half past nine o'clock; understanding that something had occurred, they went into the house. Mr. Leidy says the body was then cold.

W. H. G. Morrell says that the clock struck nine when he was in Tenth street, below Chestnut street, and that he went into Mrs. Hill's house, about ten or fifteen minutes of ten.

Dr. Zantzinger arrived there at twenty minutes of ten. Mrs. Hill was then dead, and had been dead, he supposed, twenty minutes or half an hour.

Dr. Merritt reached the house about twelve minutes before ten.

Dr. Maury, the defendant's witness, did not see the body, but supposed from the description that it had been dead an hour or an hour and a half, when Dr. Zantzinger made his examination.

As Mr. Montgomery was sitting within a few feet of the sofa on which Mrs. Hill was probably murdered, with only a brick wall between him and her house, through which sounds were readily heard, and as he remained in that room from 6½ o'clock to five minutes past nine without hearing the slightest noise, it is perhaps probable that the murder was committed shortly after Mr. Montgomery went to his bed-room, say between five and ten minutes past nine. This would correspond with Dr. Zantzinger's statement. If so, two or three of the witnesses examined must have been very near the house at that very instant, and the servant girl was then on her way home.

I have thus endeavored, gentlemen, to touch upon every point in the case, and to present all the evidence under appropriate heads. You must supply any omissions you detect, and look searchingly through the whole case.

Accept no circumstance of whose existence you are not well satisfied. Draw from it no conclusion save that justified by truth and by reason. See to it that each link is perfectly forged, and logically welded to its brothers in the chain. Allow no element of the case to weigh against the defendant unless it point to guilt alone. Guard yourselves against every possible prejudice. Give the defendant the benefit of every rational doubt, and so discharging your whole obligation to the law, to the defendant, and to yourselves, you shall find that duties thus paid bring repose to the minds that study to perform them.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

A Choir Caught.

We know of more than one pastor who has been greatly annoyed by what goes on in his choir (quartette or otherwise). If there is no singing after the morning sermon, it sometimes happens that the organist, the chorister, or other members of the company who *do* the music, find it convenient to take themselves away, as their part of public worship is done. If there is singing after the sermon, they can time it so as to be absent for a while, and by guess-work or a preconcerted signal to be back in season. A certain pastor in this State, who had been much disturbed by this operation—visible to him, but invisible and unknown to the congregation, thought he would try his hand at a cure. Keeping his own counsel, one day, when the chorister and organist had left the house, and he was in the midst of his sermon, he concluded to have a hymn sung for relief. There was great alarm in the gallery. A member of the choir rushes out to find the missing officials. The hymn is given out, and an awful pause ensues. The congregation look round in an uneasy state, but the minister can bear it. At length the absentees are found and brought in, and the congregation—put in possession of some valuable facts.—*Congregationalist.*

How to Read the Bible.

1. Read it every day.
2. Read, sometimes, one verse at a time.
3. Read, sometimes, one paragraph at a time.
4. Read, sometimes, a whole chapter; at others, a whole book.
5. Sometimes read by subjects; *e. g.*, the parables, by themselves, one after another, etc.
6. Take one "character," and trace it through the Old and New Testaments; thus, direct history or geography; illustrative comments on, either in the way of enforcing as an example or exhibiting as a warning; by contrast with others of a different type.
7. Find out the contrast between the Old and New Testaments; between one saint and another; between some zealous Christian and some zealous persecutor; between Jew and Samaritan.
8. Take a verse sometimes to pieces, word by word; and find when the potential words are used as elsewhere, and in what sense.
9. Use all the helps you can get—if you haven't a commentary, put by the difficult passages to ask your minister the meaning of them.
10. Above all, endeavor to make your reading of God's word improve you in the article of self-examination and growth in grace.

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The statistical report of the Congregational General Association of New York, just issued, shows a total of 252 churches and 221 ministers, with 25,273 members. During the year 1354 have been received on profession, and 623 adult and 617 infant baptisms are reported. About 16 of these churches have since formed the General Association of New Jersey. There are 7 more ministers, 29 more churches, 3714 more members, and 8392 more Sabbath-school scholars than a year ago.

—Congregationalism is looking up in Missouri. Six churches have been organized during the year, making forty seven in all. In 1864 there were but two—Dr. Post's, of St. Louis, and Mr. Sturtevant's, in Hannibal. But four of these churches are able to go without the aid of the Home Missionary Society, and the Congregational Union have aided all but three of those which have built houses of worship.

—Some time ago the clergy of Cincinnati formed an Evangelical Ministerial Association. The attacks made upon them in the newspapers by a "liberal" minister of the city, for their illiberality in raising a theological fence in requiring sympathy with evangelical views as a condition of membership, has led them to define what they mean by the word "evangelical." The word implies, they say, a belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures, the trinity of God, the fall of man, the vicarious atonement of Christ, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit. On the adoption of this system of faith as a part of the constitution, Rev. W. T. Moore withdrew from the Association—not because he objected to the articles themselves, but because, as a member of the Disciple Church, he was opposed to everything taking the form of a creed.

—Andover still has a larger number of students than any of its sister institutions, and shows a total of ninety. The junior class is much smaller than either of the others, as the two professors of biblical exegesis, though superior scholars, are both young men. Next in the number of students comes the Chicago Theological Seminary, which instructs 58, being eleven more than any previous year. Bangor has 34, New Haven 25, Hartford 22, and Oberlin 16. This summary, which we have condensed from the *Congregationalist*, shows the remarkable progress of the Seminary in Chicago, which at its present rate of growth will soon be the largest in the denomination. The Old School Presbyterian Seminary at Princeton, and the Union Theological Seminary (New School), in this city, have both of them a larger attendance than Andover; the former because it has almost a monopoly in its denomination, while the latter, owing to a great extent to its location in a large city, attract many Congregationalists who are willing to secure the benefits of a residence for a year or two in the city, at the possible expense of their scholarship.—*Independent.*

—The Congregational church in Shullsburg, Wis., has taken a bold step forward in the right direction. The pastor, Rev. A. M. Dixon, D. D., had been holding meetings in an adjacent neighborhood, and had received quite a number of converts into his church, who, living at too great a distance to be regular attendants, were recognized as a branch church in that locality. Not being able to supply both them and his church in town, Dr. Dixon referred the matter to his church, which settled the question in a manner in accordance with Congregational freedom, by selecting two men who were to act as lay preachers in that and other destitute settlements among the lead mines adjoining. They will read and study under the supervision of Dr. Dixon, and talk, exhort, and preach as God shall give them ability, while pursuing their daily secular employments. At the last communion season these brethren were solemnly set apart by the church with prayer for this special service. This example of the church in Shullsburg shows how Christian work should be done. If ministers cannot be found, then consecrate laymen. The best man that can be had is better than none at all. There is no reason why Methodists should monopolize the excellent institution of local preachers.—*Independent.*

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Church Almanac reports 39 dioceses, 49 bishops, 2736 clergy, 2412 parishes, 26,835 infant baptisms, 21,958 confirmations; 194,692 communicants, 124,046 Sunday School scholars, and contributions amounting to $4,457,888.

—Thanksgiving services were held in the missionary chapel in Athens, attended by the Americans and some English-speaking Greeks. Dr. King presided, and read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation. Mr. Bennet, the Episcopal clergyman, who officiates in place of Dr. Hill, offered prayer, and an address was made by the American minister. His address was translated into Greek for the city press.

—The Protestant Bishop of Cashel, in Ireland, used to say that he was but little troubled with Tractarianism in his diocese, the reason being that they had too much of the *real* article at home. A correspondent of the London *Record* accounts on the same principle for the fact that there is no city in Canada, leaving out the Protestant diocese of Huron, which has so much sound Protestantism and so many Evangelical clergy as Montreal.

—The London *Non-conformist* says that "Mr. Gladstone's increased majority has been procured from the non Episcopalian communities. Nearly if not quite the whole of it is the result of the elections in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The gain on the whole elections twenty-three seats." Of these seven are in Wales, eight in Scotland, and eight in Ireland. 'That is to say, Non-conformist Wales, Presbyterian Scotland, and Roman Catholic Ireland have returned the whole of the increased Liberal majority. The representation of England stands exactly as it was."

BAPTIST.

—Statistics of the Baptist churches in Pennsylvania, just published, show that there are in this State 18 associations, 448 churches, and 50,497 members, of whom 3725 were received last year on profession of faith and baptism.

—A Swedish Baptist church was organized in Red Wing, Minn., November 23, with a membership of fifteen persons. On the same day Mr. Ongman, late from Sweden, was ordained to the ministry, and called to the pastorate of the church.

—The Laight Street (N. Y.) Baptist Church has invited Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, who has preached for them the last six Sabbaths, to become their pastor. A minority was opposed to this invitation, and the council which met last Thursday night decided after a stormy session to adjourn for six months. They refused to vote for or against him, and seemed reluctant to admit him to the brotherhood of Baptist pastors.

—On Monday evening of this week a Baptist Union was formed in Brooklyn. The meeting was held at the Mansion House, and was attended by about 75 gentlemen. The objects of the union are to form and increase the acquaintance with each other of leading members of the Baptist churches in Brooklyn, and to circulate information concerning the churches among each other—the model being the Boston Baptist Union. Only laymen are to be admitted to membership, and the initiation fee is to be $15, with annual dues of $12. The meetings are to be held monthly, and once a year ladies are to be invited and social entertainment is to be indulged in. The officers for the present year were elected; and then the company sat down to a plain dinner, after which speeches were made by ministers and other invited guests. The Union will doubtless exert great power and be of great use.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Presbyter* thinks it rather "queer" that an Old School minister of Wisconsin, who has been prominently opposed to reunion, should have just accepted a call to a New School church in New Jersey.

—The Western missionaries of the Home Missionary Society and of the N. S. Presbyterians are to be gratuitously supplied with copies of Professor Cowles' commentaries on Ezekiel, Daniel, and the minor prophets.

—Rev. William C. Dickinson, late pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Chicago, must be a pastor of marked usefulness, if we may judge from the fact, that although he leaves the church after a service of only a year, his people expressed their regret at parting with him by the substantial gift of $1100.

—At a conference, held December 9, between the Old School and New School Presbyteries of Buffalo, Dr. Lord, who was a participant in the separation of 1837, said that the real cause of separation, and one not much noticed at the time, was the refusal of the Assembly of 1836 to establish a Mission Board, under the charge of the Assembly, as the Old School desired. The cause of dissension is now practically obviated by the yielding of the principle by the New School men, who have put nearly all their benevolent agencies, except foreign missions, under the charge of their General Assembly.

—The *American Presbyterian* gives an account of a singular revival movement in Galt, a town of Upper Canada, the main feature of which is the meeting of large numbers of the people to read their Bibles, and to converse with one another as to the meaning of the passages read. It commenced with street preaching by two laymen, recently arrived from Scotland. Soon the Methodist church was thrown open, and then that of the Free Church, the largest in town. The latter was, at last accounts, too small to hold the crowd. The presence of two converted Jews, and their experience in conversion as based exclusively upon the Scriptures, are adding to the interest.

—The Rev. B. B. Parsons, D. D., has been unanimously elected pastor of the Cedar Street Presbyterian Church. Dr. Parsons labored for some time in establishing churches in Wisconsin, and when the war broke out was called to Missouri, where he took charge of the Westminster Church in St. Joseph. The press of that city says of his labors in that place "that for several years he has labored with unflagging zeal and industry to build up Westminster Church, until it now ranks among our most flourishing religious organizations. Wherever Dr. Parsons may be called, the good wishes of our people will go with him. As an able and eloquent divine and a devoted Christian, we commend him to the people among whom he may hereafter reside."

METHODIST.

—Last March the colored preachers of Kentucky, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church North, prepared a petition to the General Conference, praying that they might, with their charges, be set off in a separate conference. The white State Conference approved. This petition was granted on the condition that they should continue to desire a separate organization from their white brethren. The colored preachers of the northeastern district held a meeting in Lexington, November 27, and voted unanimously that it was still their desire to have a separate colored conference.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 25 | MOON RISES.....9 50
SUN SETS.....4 41 | HIGH WATER.....5 30

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, hence, sailed from Falmouth 18th ult. for Antwerp.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 18th ult.

Barque Mary A. Nelson, Nelson, hence, sailed from Falmouth 18th ult. for London.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was at Gibraltar 15th ult., with foremast sprung.

Brig Waverly, Terry, hence, remained at Gibraltar 10th ult. for Odessa, repairing sails.

Brig Wm. Welsh Stroobridge, hence, at Palais (Belle Isle), 11th ult. for Bordeaux.

Brig Elias McNeil, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 7th ult.

Schr E & L. Cordery, Grey, from Belfast for Savannah, at Holmes' Hole 29th ult.

Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th ult.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, cleared at Charleston 29th ult. for Rockland.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, for Philadelphia, was up at Charleston 30th ult.

Schr D. S Siner, Huntley, cleared at Boston 31st ult. for Jacksonville.

Schrs Elvie Davis, Johnson, and John Johnson, McBride, hence, at Salem 29th ult.

Schr Lizzie Bachelder, English, at Savannah 31st ult. from Baltimore.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUPONS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 5-20s and 1881s,

DUE JANUARY 1,

AND GOLD,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 11 3m

FINANCIAL.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

First Mortgage Bonds

AT PAR.

Nine Hundred and Sixty Miles

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both Companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

Grand Line to the Pacific

Will be Open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST-CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:—

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been urged forward and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equalled." The Report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching complete ion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars

Besides a donation from the Government of 2,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $22,168,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,000 was paid Dec. 6, and 640,000 Dec. 14.

Government Aid—Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more.* These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,388,870. They would have been greater if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own material for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories, must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond with such guarantees were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 10 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. THIRD Street,

And in New York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN, free of Government Tax,

At the Company's office,

No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York.

Schedules with twenty or more coupons will now be received for examination, and gold checks for the same will be delivered December 30.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

NEW YORK.

Dec. 15, 1868. 12 17 thstulm

REAL ESTATE SALES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Jacob Cramp, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two frame Dwellings, Wildey street, northeast of Palmer street, Eighteenth ward.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, January 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Jacob Cramp, deceased, viz.:—All that lot of ground, with the two frame messuages thereon erected, situate on the southeasterly side of Wildey street (late Bedford street), at the distance of 88 feet 3¼ inches northeasterly from the corner of said Wildey street and Palmer street, late in the district of Kensington; containing in front on said Wildey street 31 feet, and extending in depth southeasterly of that width, at right angles with the said Wildey street, on the southwesterly line thereof, 51 feet, and on the northeasterly line thereof, 52 feet 2½ inches. Bounded northeasterly by ground of William Cramp, southwesterly partly by other ground late of Jacob Cramp, and partly by ground of William Cramp, southeasterly by ground of the Evangelical Society. It is subject to a mortgage for $700, on which twelve years' interest is due.

By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
WILLIAM G. CRAMP, } Administrators.
CHARLES D. CRAMP }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 22J2 9 Nos. 139 and 141 S FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 131 Brown street. All that two story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Brown street, 51 feet east of New Market street, No. 131; the lot containing in front on Brown street 15 feet, and extending in depth 41 feet, to middle of a privy wall partly on these and partly on the lot adjoining on the north. The house has the bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

No. 2. Lot Frankford road, northeast of Allegheny avenue, Nineteenth ward. All that lot of ground, situate on the southeast side of Frankford road, 321 feet ⅝ of an inch northeast of Allegheny avenue; containing in front 20 feet, and extending in depth on the northeast line 108 feet 1¾ inches, and on the southwest line 108 feet 9⅝ inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 22 J2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick building, No. 923 Marshall street, north of Poplar street.—On Tuesday, January 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Marshall street, No. 923, at the distance of 128 feet 10½ inches north of Poplar street, in the Twentieth ward; containing in front on Marshall street 20 feet, and extending in depth 81 feet 2 inches. Subject to a certain mortgage debt of $1200, with interest thereon.

This is a very desirable location for a blacksmith shop or other manufacturing business, and is subject to the right of way of a 2½ feet wide alley on the south side thereof, the height of about 8½ feet above the curb on Marshall street (for the use of the property adjoining on the east), and with the privilege of building over the same.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 22 J2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1808 South street, with a three-story Brick Dwelling in the rear.—On Tuesday, January 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of South street No. 1808; containing in front on South street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet. The improvements consist of a three-story brick dwelling, fronting on South street; has gas introduced, and a three-story brick dwelling in the rear.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $57.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 22 J2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1213 Coates street.—On Tuesday, January 5, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, 20 feet west of Twelfth street, No. 1209; the lot containing in front on Coates street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 22 J2 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation out of the Income of the Girard Estate, for the purposes therein mentioned.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and twenty-three thousand and fifty dollars ($123,050 00) be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (1869), for the purposes of paying the expenses of and for the Girard Estate and Trust for the said year in the following particulars, that is to say—

Item 1. Water rent, two thousand dollars	$2,000
Item 2. Taxes, fifty-seven thousand dollars	57,000
Item 3. Salaries, sixty-eight hundred dollars	6,800
Item 4. Lands out of the county, twenty thousand dollars	20,000
Item 5. Permanent improvements, two thousand dollars	2,000
Item 6. General repairs to real estate, eighteen thousand dollars	18,000
Item 7. Inside painting, three thousand dollars	3 000
Item 8. Outside painting and glazing, four thousand dollars	4,000
Item 9. Paper and hanging, four thousand dollars	4,000
Item 10. Annuities, six hundred dollars	600
Item 11. Miscellaneous expenses, counsel fees, fuel, stationery, and printing, watchmen, assistant in Superintendent's office, cesspools, five thousand six hundred and fifty dollars	5,650
	$123 050

Section 2. That the sum of twelve hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the fund appropriated under the twenty-second item of the will of Stephen Girard for the improvement of the eastern front of the City of Philadelphia ($1250).

Section 3. That the sum of five hundred and five dollars and sixty-two cents be and the same is hereby appropriated, under the fifth item of the will of Stephen Girard, for the purchase of fuel for the "Poor white housekeepers and room-keepers" ($5 62).

Section 4. The warrants for said appropriations shall be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 11t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Clean the Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to employ men to have the streets cleaned in front of inlets and charge the same to the contractors for the cleansing of the streets in whose district the work may be done.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
1 11t Mayor of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails. 1 2 6t

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

EXTENSIVE SALE—STATES UNION HOTEL, No. 606 Market street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANO, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Monday morning,

January 4, at 10 o'clock, the entire furniture of the States Union Hotel, No. 606 Market street, comprising walnut parlor furniture, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood piano, dining-room furniture, China, glass, castors, etc. Also the furniture of about 40 rooms, hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, Brussels and other carpets, large quantity of oil cloth and zinc, office furniture, fire-proof chest made by Evans & Watson. Also, bar furniture, three marble-top bars, cooking range stoves, chandeliers, large quantity of kitchen utensils, etc. 12 31 4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

Jan. 5, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

CALLWHILL Street, No. 2519—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling and large Lot.

SIXTH Street (South), No. 235—Brick Residence.

SOUTH Street, No. 1808—Two Three-story Brick Dwellings.

COATES Street, No. 1208—Three-story Brick Dwelling.

BROWN Street, No 131—Two-story Brick Dwelling.

FRANKFORD Road, N. E. of Allegheny Avenue—Lot.

MARSHALL Street, No. 923—Two-story Brick Building.

TENTH (South), No. 107—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling.

CHRISTIAN Street, No. 2102—Three story Brick Dwelling.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

25 shares Lehigh Zinc Company.
20 shares Western Bank.
$1000 State of Delaware Bonds.
$3000 Lehigh Navigation Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
30 shares Consolidation National Bank.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
$600 Bond Union Passenger Railway Company.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shares Union Passenger Railway Company.
$500 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad first mortgage.
Pew No. 20, North aisle, St. Luke's Church.
Pew No. 76, Middle aisle, St. Luke's Church. [1 4 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale on the Premises, No. 2041 Brandywine street, by order of executors.

On Tuesday Morning,

January 5, 1869, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2041 Brandywine street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including handsome walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, handsome walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, fine feather-beds, hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is nearly new and in good condition. May be seen early on the morning of sale.

NEAT MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE AND LOT OF GROUND.

Immediately previous to the sale of the furniture, at 10 o'clock, will be sold the neat three-story Brick Residence, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, 15 feet three inches front by 58 feet 3 inches in depth, to a four feet wide alley. The house is in excellent condition, contains eight rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.

May be seen at any time. 12 28 7t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

On Monday morning,

January 4 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, by order of assignees. 1 1 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning,

January 7, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit, by order of assignees. 1 2 4t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1107 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

Sale at No. 1521 Spring Garden street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VASES, BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN ARTISTS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning

Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1521 Spring Garden street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano-forte; walnut parlor and chamber furniture; French plate mantel and pier mirrors; velvet parlor carpet; Brussels entry and stair carpets; dining-room furniture; large stone vases; bronze figures; oil paintings, by Doughty, Parker Nicholson, Sheridan, Young, Baum, Briscoe, Shaw, Dyke and others.

Also, china and glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Saturday.

The furniture may be examined early on the morning of sale. 1 2 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NOTICE.

Regular Sales of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., will be held every WEDNESDAY through January.

Consignments of Stock Goods, etc., solicited.

Sales cashed within five days.

1869.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF ABOUT 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, STOCK OF GOODS, ETC.

By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.

On Wednesday Morning. [1 2 2t

January 6, comprising a desirable assortment.

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 1 2 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, a large assortment of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 1 2 4t

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the City Solicitor to Allow Judgment to be entered in favor of John Gilbert and others in a Certain Action of Ejectment, as provided by the Ordinance of June 29, 1867.

Whereas, John Gilbert has made a proper deed of conveyance and release for the ities held by him adversely to the city of Philadelphia, as required by the ordinance of June 29, 1867, and has paid the costs and charges mentioned in the said ordinance.

And whereas, The Boston and Mahanoy Coal Company has accepted from said John Gilbert and others a lease for a term of ten instead of fifteen years, as provided for by the said ordinance.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be authorized and empowered to allow judgment to be entered for the said John Gilbert and others, for so much of the land described in the writ of ejectment referred to in the ordinance of June 29 1867, as is embraced in the surveys in the names of Conrad Mertz and George Flower.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

GENERAL GRANT.

An Interesting Interview with the President Elect—He Speaks his Mind—What he says of Southern Improvements.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 30.

A distinguished citizen of St. Louis, a professional gentleman of reliable judgment, has just returned from Washington, where he had an introduction to the President elect, and very pleasantly relates characteristics of the interview that go far to exhibit the clear thought and the independent judgment of the man whom the people honor. We hope to hear from our friend often, and present his sketch this morning under his own title of

A HALF HOUR WITH GENERAL GRANT.

To the Editors of the Missouri *Democrat*:—It was my good fortune this morning to spend a short time with the man to whom, more than to any other, the eyes of the nation are at present turned.

The headquarters of the armies of the United States is an unassuming two story building, formerly a private residence, directly opposite the Navy Department. In company with a friend your correspondent presented himself, inquiring of an orderly in the hall if the General was in. Receiving an affirmative reply, our cards were sent up. In a few moments we were requested to walk up stairs to the General's office.

His office is a front room on the second floor, about sixteen feet by eighteen. It is carpeted with an ingrain carpet of bright, cheerful colors, giving the room the air of a parlor rather than that of a business office. There are two windows in front and one at one side. By the side window is a low desk for a member of his staff. Near it is a table about six feet long, covered with piles and bundles of official documents, all tied with the inevitable red tape. Grant's desk—a common office desk—is between the front windows. A frame covered with suspended maps and half a dozen chairs complete the furniture.

When we entered the General was out. In a moment he entered by a side door. No one could fail to recognize him instantly. The likenesses one sees everywhere are very like indeed. They do not flatter, as is usually the case, neither do they make him younger than he really appears. The pictures we see of Johnson are not like him; he is much older, more wrinkled and careworn than they represent him. Not so, however, with Grant. The pictures of the shops, the parlors, and cabins are strikingly true representations of the man.

Grant's countenance is pale and has an expression of sadness. He has a noticeable stoop of the shoulders and walks with a shuffling gait. He looks like a man burdened with care and anxiety, and as if it was by a strong effort of the will that he was bearing up against it, determined that he would not yield to it or be affected by it.

He was dressed in a plain suit of black, with nothing whatever about his person or office to indicate his rank.

After a cordial greeting he offered us seats, and in a very easy, familiar way entered into conversation. In a few moments Senator —— was announced, with Judge, —— of Louisiana.

"General," said the Senator, "Judge —— wished to see you a few moments and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the Lower Mississippi. We wish the United States Government to endorse, and thus guarantee, the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied, with a quick, positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on that subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the Senator "we only wish the United States to indorse the bonds, so that we can sell them without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount, so that it would be impossible for the Government to lose a cent in any emergency."

Again Grant quickly interrupted, "I never knew a government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay. You now want the indorsement of the bonds. If that is given, you will soon want to legislate for the payment of the bonds."

"General," said the Senator, "you are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said Grant, "how the national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"It is impossible to cultivate our lands" interposed the Senator. "The levees are absolutely necessary."

"I know all about the levees," he answered "I served in that country when a young man, and I had something to do myself with the breaking of those levees."

"But," said the Judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow and let them stay under water," said Grant, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men, with ample capital, are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them in it. Your large landholders are as hostile to the United States Government to-day as they have ever been; and if that Government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle. I know no way the Government could have adopted for rebuilding the leeves but to have confiscated the lands of those engaged in rebellion and used the proceeds to restore the country. As that was not done, nothing remains but to set your negroes to work and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the Judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work!" Grant quietly replied. "They'll work if you'll pay them for it."

"Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts, in most sections of the State, to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate? and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the Judge, "that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

The above, though not all that was said, gives the substance and spirit of the conversation. It shows much more plainly than any statement I have seen precisely where the President elect now stands with reference to the South.

This conversation shows that whatever he may heresfter do, he now stands by his past record. He means that a citizen of the United States shall be recognized as such, and secured and protected in his rights and privileges in every State; that the freedom of the freedman shall be recognized and his labor fairly compensated; that the national obligations shall not be increased, and that the promoters of the late war at the South shall not be aided by the Government in repairing the damages occasioned by the war.

The result of the interview was a strong conviction that Grant is a radical in the most radical sense of the political term; that all parties North and South would do wisely to recognize the fact and act accordingly. That he will follow the course of Johnson and abandon the party that elected him, and to any extent identify himself with his enemies and opponents in the war, is contrary to the character of the man and his present positive and clearly expressed convictions.

Grant's manner is that of quiet ease, perfect self-reliance, and the most positive convictions. He expresses his ideas in short sentences and in a low tone of voice. Although there is a remarkable quietness in his manner, there is at the same time marked positiveness of utterance to such a degree indeed that one feels that there is very little use in replying to an adverse opinion. Though there was nothing approximating to rudeness, yet there was that positiveness in his first short response to the Louisiana Senator and Judge that left them neither heart nor hope to plead their cause further. It was clearly evident that what they said after that was in defense of themselves rather than with the hope of making an impression on their auditor.

Such is Grant as I saw him. He is unchanged. He is as positive and determined as ever. Whatever line of battle he may fix upon, you may depend upon it he will still fight it out on that line.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Cotton firmer at 25½@25¾. Flour inactive and unchanged. Corn dull; prime white, 85@86c; no sales of yellow. Oats dull and receipts small. Rye firm at $1 56@1 60. Pork firm at $28. Bacon firm: rib sides, 16¼c.; clear do., 17c.; shoulders, 15¼c. Hams, 22c. Lard active at 18c.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Nottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. SIXTH Street and No. 710 RACE Street. 7 26 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW MAYOR.—This morning Mayor Fox for the first time received the reports of the High Constables, Detectives, and Lieutenants of Police. Acting Chief of Police H. G. Clark was at his side, giving all the necessary information. After this was concluded, the Mayor retired to his apartment, where the Detective force was introduced to his Honor by Chief Enen. To them he said a few words, in which he spoke of the fearful extent to which crime was being carried on, and requested of them a hearty co-operation with him in endeavoring to preserve the good order of the city.

The Detectives retired, and then commenced that trying ordeal through which all his predecessors on taking office have gone, that of being introduced to men desirous of donning the uniform. Among these faces we recognized some of the men who had held position under Mayor Vaux, and who had been discharged by Mayor Henry for incompetency and inefficiency. Accompanying these were prominent officials, both Republican and Democratic. The main room has been crowded all morning with these people, and the probability is that the scene of this morning may be witnessed on each successive day for months to come. No new appointments were made this morning. Yesterday the following were announced:—

The Chief Clerk is Charles L. Wolff. He is a graduate of Central High School; was for six years a Trustee of the City Gas Works, and for two years Register of the Water Department.

The Committing Magistrate is Alderman Wilson Kerr, of the Eleventh Ward. This gentleman was President of Common Council during the term of Mr. Fox's membership of Select Council. After his term expired, he was elected Alderman in the Eleventh ward. He is also President of the Eleventh Ward School Board.

The Chief of the Detectives is Joseph Euen, Esq., who has long been identified with the administration of criminal law in this city. Nearly twenty-five years ago he was Court Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, and acted in that capacity for a number of years. Prior to consolidation he was Alderman of one of the wards of the lower section in the old county, and was subsequently appointed a committing magistrate of the Central Station, being the first to act in that capacity. In 1858 he was appointed Recorder of the city by Governor Packer, for ten years, and continued in office until the expiration of his term in April last.

The only Detective yet appointed is Joshua Taggart. He was formerly a police officer, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and has been a detective for a long time. His experience in his business embraces a period of nearly twenty years.

Special Officer James M. Roberts has been reappointed. He has been on the police force under Mayors Henry and McMichael, and was connected with the United States army during the late civil war.

The new messenger, A. F. X. Gallagher, is from the Tenth ward, and a politician.

A. W. Blackburn continues as the Fire Marshal. This gentleman is well known to the entire community, and any words of praise are unnecessary. He has been connected with the detective force for many years, prior to which time he was a reporter on the Philadelphia newspapers. He is a man universally respected by the members of the profession as well as by those with whom he has been brought in contact by reason of the position which he has held for several years past.

COPARTNERSHIP CHANGES.—The following are the copartnership changes which have been made public since the list was prepared which appeared in yesterday's TELEGRAPH:—

DISSOLUTIONS.

Browning & Brothers; death of Charles Browning.

Simmons & Moore, by mutual consent.

J. Hopkins & Co., by mutual consent.

Gibson & Rockafellow, by limitation.

Alexander, Bush & Co., by limitation.

NEW FIRMS.

I. Reifsnyder & Co., wool, No. 110 South Front street.

Browning & Brothers, drugs, dyewoods, and chemicals, Nos. 42 and 44 North Front street.

R. D. Wood & Sons, succeeding Wood & Garrett.

Tillett, McCurdy & Hayes, shoe manufacture, No. 505 Market street.

Gibson, Rockafellow & Co., wholesale wines at diliquors, southwest corner of New Market and Brown streets.

Standbridge & Barr, hardware, No. 1025 Market street.

Lee, Alexander, Bush & Co., hosiery, notions, and fancy goods.

The Biddle Hardware Company, in continuation.

PARTNERS ADMITTED.

Thomas W. Ayers to Samuel W. Ayers, Jr.

Samuel Ritchie to A. Ritchie & Co.

Oliver D. Klinefelter, G. Edward Knight, Henry Knight, and Joseph P. Brosius, to the Biddle Hardware Company.

Samuel T. Conly has formed a special partnership with Lee, Alexander, Bush & Co.

Philip C. Garrett has withdrawn from the firm of Wood & Garrett.

T. Megarge & Co. have removed to No. 20 South Sixth and No. 11 Decatur street.

THE WEATHER.—From the record kept at the Pennsylvania Hospital by Dr. John Conrad, the following weather statistics were compiled.

Mean temperature of each month of the year for 44 years, and the mean of each month of 1868:—

44 years.	Degrees.	1868.	Degrees
January	31·58	January	30·12
February	33·09	February	26 65
March	41·25	March	41·12
April	51·79	April	48 24
May	62·57	May	59 66
June	71·53	June	72·00
July	76·25	July	81·04
August	73·56	August	78·42
September	66 32	September	63·80
October	55·10	October	54 00
November	44·55	November	46 91
December	34·75	December	32·16

The mean temperature of these 44 years is 53½ degrees, and that of 1968 is 53¼ degrees. The warmest year was 1828, 55¾ degrees, and the coldest 1836 49 degrees.

The amount of rain which fell during each month of 1868 was:—

January	3·62 inches	July	3·51 inches
February	2 52 "	August	2 06 "
March	3 36 "	September	3 91 "
April	5 44 "	October	1 78 "
May	7 00 "	November	5·28 "
June	4 37 "	December	3 53 "

The whole amount of rain for the year was 51·33 inches. The average annual fall of rain for the last 31 years is 45·71 inches. The greatest amount for a year fell in 1867, 61½ inches; the least in 1825, 29½ inches.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FESTIVALS.—One of the most pleasant and agreeable entertainments ever prepared for children took place in the Mission Sunday School, Sixteenth and Pearl streets, on Wednesday evening, under the superintendence of Mr. H. P. Ambler. The speeches by Rev. A. A. Willits and others were instructive and entertaining. It was a season of rare enjoyment, and just such an offering to the Mission School children as they seemed to fully appreciate.

The annual New Year's festival of the Sabbath School of the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Filbert streets, took place yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the disagreeable state of the weather, quite a large number of children were present, and the exercises, which consisted of singing, recitations, etc., by the scholars, were exceedingly interesting. During the afternoon the pastor, Rev. Dr. Steele, was presented with an elegant Bible by a few of the members of the congregation, and Samuel G. Scott, Esq., the teacher of the Bible class, was the recipient of an elegant tea-set from the members of his class. Mr. W. H. Scott, the superintendent of the school, made the presentation speech to Dr. Steele, which was full of eloquence and instruction, and Mr. Robert Hunter the tea-service speech.

The festival of the schools of the Tabernacle Baptist Church took place on Wednesday evening last. The rooms were thronged to overflowing, and the happiness of the occasion was heightened by the presence of Mr. John Wanamaker, of the Bethany Mission, and Mr. Shoemaker, of the North Baptist Church, both of whom made brief and pleasant speeches. The exercises were varied by presentations to the pastor, superintendents, and others.

HOTEL AND FURNITURE AT PUBLIC SALE.—On the 26th of this month Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell, at the Exchange, the well-known hotel, Neptune House, situate at the northeast corner of Pacific and Connecticut avenues, Atlantic City. It is well built and genteelly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy; has accommodations for 200 guests. Situate one square above the United States, and directly opposite Congress Hall, and about 200 feet from the beach, where will be found the finest bathing. Can be examined any day. Immediate possession. Terms liberal. See advertisement in to-day's paper and handbills at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SLIGHT FIRE.—At 2·40 o'clock this morning the stable of Robert Arthur on Sycamore street, below Locust was slightly damaged by fire.

THIRD EDITION

STROUDSBURG.

Sentence of the Brodhead Murderers—They Confess to the Crime.

THE BANGOR CONFLAGRATION.

Sentence of the Brodhead Murderers.

STROUDSBURG, Jan. 2.—The prisoners, Brooks and Orme, were brought into court this morning to receive their sentence. Each made a speech confessing the killing, but endeavoring to justify themselves by having acted in self-defense. They also tried to hide behind drunkenness, although they professed to remember every point in the affair. The judge addressed them very touchingly, but they exhibited no feeling of regret or compunction. The day of execution will be fixed by the Governor.

FROM MAINE.

The Bangor Fire—Loss $300,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 2.—The fire last night was checked at midnight, after consuming one entire row of ten substantial brick stores, with their storehouses on the wharf in the rear. The total loss will exceed three hundred thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of one-half or two-thirds.

Fire in Boston.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The extensive storehouse of of William F. Weld & Co., No. 40 Central Wharf, caught fire this morning, and the stock of merchandise on hand, composed mainly of coffee, nutmegs, and other India produce, was badly damaged by water and smoke. The building was saved.

Superintendent Appointed.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—James Tillinghast, Superintendent of the Buffalo division of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Central Road, vice John Newell, and entered upon his duty.

Killed at a Shooting Match.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The well-known rifle shot, Caleb Giles, was accidentally shot dead at a shooting match yesterday, near this city.

AN ORDINANCE

To provide for the Erection of Public Buildings.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the following named gentlemen, to wit:—William Adamson, William F. Miskey, Hiram Miller, James Page, Joshua Sperling, Alexander J. Harper, John McCarthy, John Robbins, Jr., George Day, [James H. Orne, Robert P. Gilling-ham, James V. Watson], James H. Billington, James S. Watson, Thomas U. Walter, Nathan Hilles, and William Morris Davis, who, together with the Mayor and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Chief Engineer of the Water Works, Chief Commissioner of Highways, Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers, Commissioner of Markets and City Property; and they are hereby appointed and constituted Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings for the accommodation of the Courts and all the City and County Officers, who shall hold their office for the term of five years (excepting those who are members by virtue of their office as Mayor, President of Council, or Head of Department), unless the buildings herein provided for shall have been before that time erected and completed. Any vacancy occurring in the said Board (excepting those who are members by virtue of their office as Mayor, President of Council, or Head of Department), shall be filled by Councils. The said Commissioners shall meet within one month after the passage of this ordinance, and organize by the election of a President from their number, but they shall receive no compensation for their services as Commissioners. The Clerk of the Department of Markets and City Property shall be Secretary of this Commission.

Section 2. That it shall be the duty of the said Board to advertise in at least two daily newspapers published in said city, for three weeks, for plans and estimates of cost of the propsed buildings; and they shall, within three months after their first meeting, determine upon and adopt a plan, and thereupon shall determine what portion of said plan shall be first executed. They shall advertise for at least two weeks in one or more newspapers for proposals for the erection of such part to be by them designated in the advertisement; and they shall award the contract or contracts to the lowest and best bidders, who shall give such security as the Commissioners shall deem sufficient; and who shall thereupon enter into a contract with the said city, and shall proceed, under the direction of the said Commissioners, to erect said buildings and fit them up for the purposes intended. Provided, That no contract under this ordinance shall be binding upon the city until approved by Councils.

Section 3. That the said Commissioners shall prepare a contract, to be approved by the City Solicitor, the terms of which shall be published at the time of advertising for the proposals for the erection of such portion of the buildings as shall be designated to be first erected, shall provide terms of payment, and fix the amount and kind of security to be given by the contractor or contractors, and approve the same. And whenever the said Commissioners shall deem it expedient, they shall proceed in the erection and completion of any other part or parts of the building: Provided that the contract or contracts therefor shall be made and approved, and shall be awarded after advertisement in the same manner as is above provided for that portion which is first to be erected.

Section 4. That the said buildings shall be erected in Independence Square.

Section 5. That the faith of the city of Philadelphia is hereby pledged that at the time of fixing the annual tax for general purposes, in each year, and annually hereafter until the said buildings are finished and completed, they will levy a special tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the taxable property within the city of Philadelphia, or such other rate as will yield at least three hundred thousand dollars annually; the said special tax to be collected separately and to be kept as a separate fund by the City Treasurer, and to be known as "The Public Buildings Fund," and that the said sum so raised by taxation shall be annually appropriated to the erection and completion of said buildings, and for no other purpose. Provided, that no money shall be expended by this Commission, except as the same shall be appropriated as herein provided.

Section 6. That in order that immediate steps may be taken for the erection of said buildings, the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to the said Commissioners of Public Buildings for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this ordinance. The said sum to be reimbursed out of the amount to be raised by taxation under the provisions of this ordinance for the year 1869. The warrants to be drawn by the said Commissioners of Public Buildings, signed by the President, and attested by the Secretary, in the form authorized by existing ordinances.

Section 7. That upon the completion of the buildings herein authorized to be erected, all the present buildings upon Independence Square, with the exception of Independence Hall, shall be taken down and removed by the said Commissioners.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

FOURTH EDITION

BALTIMORE.

The Celebration Yesterday—The Wise-Pollard Trial—The Suit Withdrawn.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.

Yesterday was a

General Holiday,

and visiting was universal, though the weather was awfully inclement. To-day is cloudy, and everything is dull.

Edward A. Pollard,

now in New York, refuses to appear against John S. and George D. Wise for shooting with attempt to kill him. The case has been removed to the Baltimore County Court. It may, however, be brought up without him, in order to vindicate the outrage of the chivalry in shooting promiscuously in the streets of Baltimore, where innocent persons might have been killed. Pollard offers the poor excuse for relenting, that the Wises denounced the manner of killing his brother in Richmond by young Grant. It is suspected he has been paid to compromise, which, if so, is an injustice to Baltimoreans.

Local Affairs in the Metropolis:

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Thirty Custom House employes were surprised with a discharge from Collector Smythe to-day. Judge Davis is looming up as a possible opponent to Senator Morgan. Sweetzer's new morning daily made its appearance yesterday. Gold and stocks are strong. Money is still stringent. Governments very firm. There is a failure of a dry goods jobbing house. Six millions of the January interest were paid by the Treasury up to Thursday night.

Car Factory Crushed by Snow.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—A large building on Union street, belonging to James Gould & Co., and used as a car factory, was crushed by snow this morning. The building was completely wrecked, and the contents pretty much demolished. No one was injured. The loss is estimated at $8000.

Found Dead.

WORCESTER, Jan. 2.—Daniel O'Brien, a section hand on the Fitchburg Railroad, was found dead on the track, near his house at Shirley, Mass., this morning. It is supposed that he was run over and killed.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JAN. 2

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 C&A m 6s '82	92	100 sh Read R	49
$5000 5-20s '65, M&S c	108	100 do	49⅛
$3000 5-20s '64, F c	108½	100 do	c. 48 91
2 sh Penna R	56⅞	100 do	c. 49
200 sh Read R	b. 49⅛	100 do	b.5 c10.49 1-16
100 do	c. 48 94	600 do	b20.49 3 16
100 do	c. 48 94	100 do	int.49 1-16

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 C&A m 6s '82	9⅛	100 sh Penna R	c. 57⅛
$1500 Mor Cl B Ln	85	100 do	b20. 55⅞
100 sh Read	49	4 do	c. 56⅛
100 do	b60. 49⅛	5 do	55¾
100 do	49 3-16		

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

HON. WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, M. C.,

WILL DELIVER A LECTURE IN

Concert Hall, on Thursday Evening, January 7, 1869, at 8 o'clock,

On the following subject:

ARE AMERICANS CELTS OR SAXONS?

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the principal Book and Music stores. Reserved seats for ladies without extra charge.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.
JAMES O'DONNELL, Acting Secretary 1 2 5t

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to pay the Interest on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia falling due on the first day of January, 1869.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the interest on the funded debt of Philadelphia, falling due the first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Section 2. Warrants for the payment of said interest shall be drawn as follows:—The City Treasurer shall present to the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia a list of the loanholders to be paid as aforesaid; the amount of the principal of the debt owned by them respectively; the rate and amount of interest accrued; the amount of the State tax to be deducted and retained, and the net sum due for interest; and at the foot of each list the Mayor shall add the following warrant:—

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
"PHILADELPHIA, ..., 186-.

"To the City Treasurer:—

"Pay to the persons and corporations abovenamed the amounts respectively due to them as above set forth for interest on city debt due.

"Mayor of Philadelphia."

The said lists and warrants shall be presented to the City Controller, to be countersigned by him.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph be directed to remove the fire-alarm box from Dobson's mill to the bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill, unless said Dobson will pay the cost of the one in his mill. In that case the Superintendent will place a new box in the bridge aforesaid.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1 2 1t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Another Murder Brought to Light—The European Conference—The Eastern Question.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Malaga Insurrection.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Further details of the suppression of the insurrection at Malaga have been received by telegraph. After a sharp engagement in the streets of the city, General De Roda succeeded in routing the Rebels and restoring order. The war vessels in the harbor acted in concert with General De Roda by pouring a galling fire into the ranks of the insurgents. The country is now entirely tranquil.

The Eastern Question.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The conference for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Greece will be composed of the ambassadors to France from the various powers of Europe. The sittings are to be held in this city, and will be presided over by M. Lavalette, the new French Foreign Secretary. The time of meeting has not yet been fully agreed upon.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The barque George S. Brown, Captain Talpey, which sailed from Hamburg on November 20 for New York, has put in here leaking, having experienced a heavy gale.

Murder at Shippensburg, Pa.

SHIPPENSBURG, Jan. 2.—Our usually quiet town was thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday by the report that a man had been found murdered about two miles south of this place. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Adam Titus, the supposed murderer, who was in town at the time. An inquest was held on the body, after which it was brought here. When the prisoner was confronted with the murdered man he showed signs of his guilt by blanching. He was questioned as to when last with the man, when he acknowledged that they had quarrelled and he struck him, whereupon he was placed in custody until he can be taken to the county jail. The murdered man's name is Henry Steel, a stranger in these parts, and was in company with Titus from Monday till Wednesday last. Titus' family inquired of him where he was, and giving evasive answers, they made an examination around the premises, when they found the man buried on the bank of a pond a short distance from the house, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and his skull crushed apparently by a blow of an axe.

Losses by the Fire at Bangor, Me.

BANGOR, Jan. 2.—The following is a list of the losses at the fire here, with the amount of damages:—

F. P. Baldwin, shoes; stock mostly saved; insured for $4000. Emory, Wing & Co., grocers, loss $20,000, insured for $6000. Charles Hayward & Co. loss $62,000; insured for $42,000. Connor & Fuller loss $15,000; insured for $12,000. T. T. Farrington, hardware; loss, $10,000. Fogy & Bridges, hardware; loss, $25,000; insured for $16,000. George C. Pickering, grocers, loss $7000; insured for $4000. George W. Ladd, loss $40,000; insured for $20,000. G. H. Dunning, loss $15,000; insured for $4000. O. H. Dale & Co., ship chandlers, loss $50,000. The other parties have lost, but not heavily. The total loss is estimated at $250,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Rogers, who was fatally stabbed on Thursday last, while resisting an attempted robbery by unknown parties, died to-day.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 274, being an increase of 16 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 158 were adults, 116 minors; 178 were born in the United States, 88 were foreign, 8 were unknown, 13 were people of color, and 8 from the country. Of the number, 6 died of congestion of the lungs, 18 convulsions, 44 consumption of the lungs, 22 inflammation of the lungs, 1 dysentiary, and 8 marasmus. The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	16	Fifteenth	15
Second	16	Sixteenth	9
Third	6	Seventeenth	5
Fourth	20	Eighteenth	10
Fifth	8	Nineteenth	15
Sixth	6	Twentieth	21
Seventh	9	Twenty-first	5
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	8
Ninth	8	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	7	Twenty-fourth	9
Eleventh	5	Twenty-fifth	5
Twelfth	6	Twenty-sixth	17
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-seventh	9
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	1
Unknown, 8.			

A ROBBER ARRESTED.—Detective Levy yesterday afternoon visited Norristown, and at the depot of the Reading Railroad Company arrested Charles Lincoln, alias Doran, aged seventeen years, on the charge of larceny. The accused some days ago commenced visiting the house of the Humane Hose Company, and for the last few nights has remained there over night. At an early hour yesterday morning he arose from his bunk and relieved two of the "bunkers" of watches and some money. From another he stole a key with which he unlocked a closet, and removed therefrom a watch and some money. The watches and a portion of the money were recovered. Alderman Kerr last evening sent him below for trial.

ELECTED.—At a meeting of the officers of the First Regiment of Infantry, Grey Reserves, held on New Year's Eve, Captain James D. Keyser, of Company A, was unanimously elected Major to supply the vacancy created by the election of Major R. Dale Benson to the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. Captain Keyser was the senior captain of the militia force of our city, and his unanimous election is a deserved compliment to an active and energetic officer.

A "CLUBBER IN TROUBLE."—Yesterday James Ferguson took occasion to use a club over the head of a horse attached to a Richmond Passenger Railway car, at Richmond street and Lehigh avenue, for some trifling offense. The driver of the animals took exception to this treatment, whereupon the man with the club turned on him and hammered him in pretty lively style. Ferguson was taken into custody, and after a hearing before Alderman Neill was held in $800 bail for trial.

SUNDAY EVENING SERMONS.—A series of discourses, commencing on the first Sunday evening in January, will be given on successive Sunday evenings, at the Church of the Messiah, Locust street below Broad, by Rev. E. G. Brooks, pastor. The first will be on Universalism.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.—Upon the recommendation of George Mountjoy, Acting Commissioner Holland, of the Revenue Department, has appointed John M. Smith, vice James J. Brooks, as a Surveyor of Distilleries in this district.

—Tostée tumbled down stairs the other day, tripping in her skirt, and sings no more until further notice.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

WRITING DESKS,
A very Large Assortment,
From $1·50 to $35·00.

WALNUT, ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, PAPIER-MACHE, AND LEATHER BACK GAMMON BOARDS,
PORTFOLIOS,
SCOTCH GOODS,
And a variety of
FANCY GOODS AND GAMES,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
No. 943 ARCH Street.
9 1mwe8m Open Evening.

1869. DIARIES. 1869.
FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes,
J. LINNARD,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two modern three-story brick residences, Nos. 1017 and 1019 South Twelfth street. On Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of Camilla street, No. 1017; the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 16 feet and extending in depth 73 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley, running southward from the said Camilla street. The house has all the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc; parlor, dining room, and kitchen on first floor; two chambers, sitting-room, bath-room, and store-room on second floor; two chambers on third floor.

The house rents for $400 per annum. $200 to be paid at the time of sale.

To be sold clear of all incumbrance.

No. 2. All that modern three story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 32 feet south of Camilla street, No. 1019; the lot containing in front on said Twelfth street 15 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 73 feet, together with the free use and privilege of a 3 feet wide alley leading northward to Camilla street. The house has all the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc; parlor, dining room, and kitchen on first floor; two chambers, sitting-room, bath-room, and store-room on second floor; two chambers on third floor.

The house rents for $400 per annum. $200 to be paid at the time of sale.

To be sold clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers.—Very valuable business stand. Large three-story hotel, and furniture, known as the Neptune House, N. E. corner of Pacific and Connecticut Avenues, Atlantic City, New Jersey, opposite Congress Hall, 1½ squares above the United States Hotel, and about 200 feet from the beach; 150 feet front, 132 feet deep, two fronts. On Tuesday, January 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three story frame messuage and lot of ground, situate at the N. E. corner of Pacific and Connecticut avenues, Atlantic City, New Jersey; the lot containing in front on Pacific avenue 132 feet, and in depth along Connecticut avenue 150 feet. The house is well and substantially built and in excellent repair, well established, and has accommodations for 200 boarders; large parlor, dining and ball-room, ladies' ordinary, bar-room, large kitchen, store room, dressing and sitting room on the first floor; very pleasant and commodious chambers, which are neatly furnished; laundry and other outbuildings; has piazza around first and second stories, fronting on both streets; an observatory on top of the house, etc., situate directly opposite Congress Hall, one square above the United States, and about 200 feet from the beach. It is now ready for immediate occupancy, and will be shown on application to the owner and occupant, Mr. John Smick.

Immediate possession may be had, if desired. Terms liberal.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 2t 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 20 Otter st., west of the Frankford road, with two-story frame shop in rear, Sixteenth ward. On Tuesday, January 19, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the southerly side of Otter street, 172 feet west of the Frankford road, No. 20; thence extending southwardly 54 feet 9¼ inches; thence southward 54 feet 9¼ inches to Eagle street; thence west along Eagle street 28 feet 3⅝ inches; thence northward 104 feet 3⅝ inches to Otter street; thence eastwardly along Otter street 15 feet 9½ inches to the place of beginning. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Also, a frame carpenter shop. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1116 N. Front street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $60.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 2 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Modern three